The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873. NUMBER 208.

FINANCIAL.

Investment Bonds!

No. 20 Wall-st., New York, Feb. 8, 1873.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY now has in full operation, with regular daily trains, 321 miles of road. A distance of nearly 200 miles more is constructed. The Minnesota section, immediately on its completion, entered upon a satisfactory business, including local traffic and the large carrying trade of the Northwestern British Settlements and the Hudson's Bay Company. The recently completed section of sixty-five miles, on the Pacific Coast, at once commands a profitable business between Puget Sound and the Columbia River, heretofore done by coastwise steamers. On the opening of spring, with more than 500 miles of road in regular operation, the Company will control the extensive and productive trade of Upper Missouri, much of Montana, and the Northwest. The earnings of the road for 1873 will be large.

Arrangements for pushing construction vigorously the coming year are progressing satisfactorily.

Of the nearly Ten Million Acres of Land accruing to the Company in connection with the portion of road now virtually constructed, some Two Million Acres of excellent average quality are in market, and their sale and settlement progressing. The average price thus far realized is $5.66 per acre—which is at the rate of more than $100,000 per mile of road for the whole grant.

The Company has already begun the process of redeeming and canceling its First Mortgage Gold Bonds, as they are now being received at $1.10 in payment and exchange for the Company's lands.

With these accomplished results and most favorable prospects, the Company is now selling its First Mortgage 7-30 Bonds for the purpose of completing its line of road. We recommend them as a well secured and unusually profitable investment. They have the following elements of strength and safety: They are the obligation of a strong corporation; they are a First Mortgage on a road, its right of way, telegraph lines, equipments, and franchises, and a first lien on its Net Earnings. In addition to this usually sufficient security, there is pledged for the payment of principal and interest a Land-Grant of 12,800 acres per mile of road through the States, and 25,600 through the Territories. The rate of interest (seven and three tenths per cent gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the post-office address of the owner.

All marketable securities are received in exchange on the most favorable terms. For sale by Banks and Bankers generally.

JAY COOKE & CO.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, Bankers, Agents, Chicago, Ill.

DRESS GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

324 WEST MADISON-ST.,

ARE NOW OPENING OUT

Spring Percales, French Prints, Japanese Silks, Dress Goods,

In the New Shades. A full line of

DOMESTIC AND TABLE LINENS

Always on hand, at the

Lowest Prices.

WINES.

15,000 Gallons

NATIVE WINES,

GUARANTEED PURE,

GROWN AT

WHITE ELK VINEYARDS,

Keokuk, Iowa.

We offer for sale the following brands of Wines, viz: CONCORD, IVES, CATAWBA, CLINTON, NORTON, DELAWARE, SACRAMENTAL, and MEDICINAL, put up in cases (twelve bottles), and in five, ten, twenty, and forty gallon packages. Shipment made direct from the vineyards if desired.

SAM'L MYERS & CO.,

268 and 270 East Madison-st.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

DO GOOD AND GET RICH.

Secure your tickets at once for the Third Grand Gift Concert in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, which takes place, under authority of special Legislative act, at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, April 8, 1873. Ten Thousand Gifts, aggregating a grand total of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, all Cash, will be distributed by lot to ticket-holders. Gifts range in value from $10 to $100,000. Only one hundred thousand tickets will be issued, a large portion of which are already sold. Whole tickets, $10, halves, $5, quarters, $2.50. All orders for tickets, or application for information must be made immediately to Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, Agent for Trustees Public Library of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky., or F. I. Dibble & Co., Branch office, 154 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Apply, also, at bookstores of W. PHILLIPS, 132 Dearborn-st., and 267 State-st.; HORTON & BRO., 637 West Lake-st.; P. V. EITZPATRICK, 583 State-st.; L. MANASSE, Optician, at 88 West Madison-st., or at TREMONT HOUSE.

NOTE—J. M. BRYANT, Esq., owner of "Bryant Block" and other large Chicago property, has charge of the Chicago Office, and will give personal attention to all orders.

FINANCIAL.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.

GEO. SCOVILLE, President.

WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

MONEY TO LOAN

In any amount of even thousands, on income producing real estate, at 9 per cent interest.

OGDEN & SCUDDER, Room 9, Nixon's Building.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL,

BLISS & SNOW, STATIONERS,

Have Removed to 86 Dearborn-st.

REMOVED.

W. L. BARNUM,

MERCHANT TAILOR AND HABERDASHER, from 86 Wabash-av. to 154 Dearborn-st., and will be pleased to see his friends and customers at the new store.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE TO HOTEL MEN!

The Well-Known Clifton Hotel,

AT OTTAWA, ILL.,

Is for lease, and Furniture for sale. This Hotel, with its elegant Furniture, is comparatively new, and in prime condition, doing a fine business in a city of about 10,000 inhabitants, being at the junction of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific with the Fox River Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. Ottawa is the County Seat of LaSalle County, besides being the place of holding the Supreme Court for the Northern Grand Division of Illinois, and also being in one of the best and most thriving agricultural and manufacturing districts of the West.

The reputation of the "CLIFTON" is, perhaps, second to none in the West, and there exists no reason for selling but ill health of the proprietor.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

A Special Convention of Chicago Council of P. of J., will be held at the Masonic Temple, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work.

JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Secretary.

INSURANCE.

R. S. CRITCHELL. CHAS. H. FORD.

CRITCHELL & FORD,

Fire Insurance,

No. 127 LaSalle-st.

CHICAGO.

Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED 1853.

Assets, - - - $2,000,000

Mississippi Valley Ins. Co., Memphis.

INCORPORATED 1865.

Assets, - - - - $350,000.

HATS, CAPS, &c.

HATS AND CAPS

We are now showing an exceedingly attractive stock of the above at our new store,

Northwest corner Clark & Madison-sts.

BREWSTER,

HATTER AND CAPPER.

EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The Spring and Summer Term of Racine College will open April 2.

For admission to College or Grammar School apply to Rev. J. DeKOVEN, D. D., Racine, Wis.

Catalogues can be obtained at the Merchants' National Bank, Chicago.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Suitable for a first-class carriage repository, the Riding Hall on Sixteenth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., (in the heart of the best carriage business in the city), now occupied as Reed's Temple of Music.

Also, store and premises attached.

C. M. CLARK,

79 and 81 Sixteenth-st.

To Rent.

Upper floor, or floors, of 76 and 78 Randolph-st, near State; size 40x160, at reasonable rent. Apply to J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal-st.

TO RENT.

From April 1, an elegant 3-story and basement marble-front house, handsomely furnished, and with all modern improvements. Location one of the best in the city. Rent, $300 per month. Apply to O 98, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

An Elegant Suburban Residence, situated in Park Ridge, 13 miles from the city, on the C. & N. W. R. R. The house is brick, and contains 15 rooms. The grounds are large and finely laid out, and well supplied with small fruit. Possession given May 1. Apply to

A. W. PENNY,

21 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

INDIA PAPER,

At J. G. LANGGUTH'S,

OPTICIAN,

82 State-st., Between Washington and Randolph.

GOOD FLAG POLES,

Ready-made or made to order. Orders left at Gilbert & Hubbard's, Ship Chandlers, 226 and 230 Water-st., or at 200 North Carpenter-st.. will receive prompt attention.

KIRKLAND GRATE COAL,

Mined by Kirkland & Co., Veeders, Fountain Co., Ind. Sold by C. H. DYER & CO., Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EYELETS AND Eyelet Machines,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

Grand Opening.

A new Lunch and Sample Room, by Mr. JANSSEN, who invites his friends and the public in general to a nice free lunch, Saturday, March 15, in rear of 82 State-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. J. B. WALKER'S,

Surgery for Diseases and Deformities of the

EYE and EAR,

200 West Madison-st., open till 9 p. m. South Side Office, 60 Twenty-third-st. Consultation from 4 to 5 p. m.

WANTED.

WANTED,

100 Newsboys,

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, at 114 East Monroe-st., in the basement.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Schurz on the Case of Senator Caldwell.

The Only Republican Congressman from Georgia—His Record.

Nominations and Confirmations of Office-Seekers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLECTOR CASEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—There is considerable comment at the nomination by the President of his brother-in-law, James F. Casey, as Collector of Customs at New Orleans. The impression was a year ago that the President was anxious to have Casey resign. This was immediately after the return of the Select Committee of Congress, appointed to investigate the condition of affairs at Louisiana. Judge Scofield, of Pennsylvania, who was Chairman of the Committee, called upon the President before the evidence they had taken was made public, and advised him to remove Casey. His argument was that in the course of the investigation, Casey figured rather badly, and in such a way, as to injure the administration. The President then intimated that he would remove Casey, and it was said he addressed him a letter asking for his resignation. For some reason or other it was not forthcoming. Casey was opposed to having his renomination sent in at this session of the Senate, but there was such a pressure for the place, that the President had to decide between Casey and the other aspirants. There will be a fight made over his confirmation.

CALDWELL'S CASE.

The debate in the Senate to-day has damaged Caldwell's prospects incalculably. The argument heretofore, or at least since the opening speech of Senator Morton, has been mainly confined to a criticism of the resolution declaring the seat vacant, and a discussion of the legal precedents in similar cases. To-day the atmosphere was somewhat cleared of this legal rubbish, and the arguments made rose to quite an elevated moral tone. Considerable surprise was manifested at the bold stand of Senator Scott, who, while demurring to Morton's resolution, however, announced himself in favor of expulsion, since Caldwell is a native of the same town in Pennsylvania with Scott, and their acquaintance has been of a long standing. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, also made a most vigorous effort in behalf of a purification of the Senate, but the speech of the day came from Senator Schurz. Commencing with the declaration that the Constitution gave the Senate most ample power to protect itself from unworthy members, the Missouri Senator passed to an exhaustive consideration of the merits of the entire case, together with its important bearing as a precedent, which would mark an era in the present age of corruption, either to repress or stimulate it. For two long hours, he commanded the undivided attention of the Senate and the galleries. His manner, less magnetic than usual, was attributable to that consideration which all Senators appear to have for Caldwell personally. When he finished, Sargent, the new Senator from California, made some uncalled-for remarks in defence of the action the of House with regard to the Credit Mobilier victims, but beyond this there seemed to be no disposition to continue the debate for to-day at least. This discussion will hardly terminate before next Tuesday, as Carpenter and Conkling are prepared to speak on Caldwell's behalf, while Morton also has a closing speech to make. Caldwell's friends, who have been extremely sanguine thus far during the progress of the debate, to-night are feeling despondent.

THE LAWRENCE POSTMASTER.

Postmaster Shimmons, of Lawrence, Kas., who was somewhat active in the preliminary investigation against Caldwell, was to-day removed, and L. J. Warden, a friend of this Senator, appointed in his place.

DECLINED EXTRA PAY.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received a letter, heretofore published, from Representative Roberts, of the Fifth New York District, declining to receive his increased compensation, amounting to some $4,000, and asking that it be covered into the Treasury. The amount was covered in as a miscellaneous receipt, and, as such, can never be reclaimed. A number of years ago, several members of Congress refused to accept increased compensation, and the amounts were covered into the Treasury by being credited to the appropriation to pay Congressional salaries. Subsequently, most of those members laid claim to, and received, the money which they had formerly declined to accept. In the case of Mr. Roberts, however, this cannot be done.

MINISTER TO CHILI.

Cornelius A. Logan, of Kansas, who was to-day nominated to be Minister to Chili, is a cousin of John A. Logan, of Illinois.

THE SAVINGS BANK RUN.

The run on the banks here has subsided, and confidence among depositors has increased to such an extent that they are bringing back the money which they drew out only a few days ago.

BINGHAM.

It is positively asserted that Judge Bingham, of Ohio, has been offered the choice of the Japanese or Chinese missions, and that he has chosen the former.

GEORGIA APPOINTMENTS.

There is one happy Congressman, and this is Richard H. Whitely, Representative from the Second Georgia District. He claims to be the only Republican from this State, and hence that he was an exclusive monopoly of the Federal patronage there. He has already succeeded in controlling the appointments thus far made, and his prospects for the future are encouraging.

DOUBLE PAY.

This is the same Whitely who clamored for admission into the United States Senate in 1870, but was not admitted. The statement is made that from the books of the Sergeant-at-Arms, it appears that though not admitted to either House of the Forty-First Congress, in both of which he was a contestant, he drew salary and mileage as a member of both. This case will be one of the first investigated next winter.

[To the Associated Press.]

NAVAL ACADEMY VISITORS.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Among the visitors appointed by the President to the Naval Academy are Professor David A. Wallace, Monmouth College, Illinois, and Professor C. Rogers, Tennessee.

THE CABINET.

The Cabinet session was attended by all the members to-day, Boutwell being present from the Treasury.

BANK DIVIDEND.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 10 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Eighth National Bank of the City of New York, making in all a dividend of 60 per cent.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

George W. French, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota; David Noggle, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; J. P. Kiddar, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota; W. W. Brookings, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; H. S. Johnson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; John W. Kingman, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming; Thomas A. Spence, Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department. Postmasters—Henry King, Topeka, Ks. George H. Sharpe, Surveyor of Customs, New York. Collectors of Internal Revenue—Lewis Weitzel, First Ohio; John W. Ross, Fifth Indiana; Col. E. Nott, Fifth Iowa.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: William A. Arnold, Receiver of Public Moneys, Central City, Col. Postmasters—Frederick L. Richter, Council Grove, Kan.; Melvin Baldwin, Elgin, Ill.; John B. Tyer, Wabash, Ind.; William C. Stewart, Marengo, Ill.; Gustavus A. Pfrangle, Aurora, Ill.; Howard M. Redington, Elgin, O.; Thomas W. Collins, Coshocton, O.; Henry Stevenson, Greenville, O.; Benjamin L. Winans, Newport, Ky.; Samuel W. Price, Lexington, Ky.; John M. Stockton, Maysville, Ky.; Basil H. Crapster, Shelbyville, Ky.; A. B. Hilpp, Lebanon, Ky.; John D. Lewis, Pulaski, Tenn.; A. G. Sharpe, Chattanooga, Tenn.; William Rule, Knoxville, Tenn.; James P. Baird, Columbia, Tenn.; Mrs. Julia P. Woolford, Jackson, Tenn.; A. E. Blount, Cleveland, Tenn.; Arthur D. Downs, Wyandotte, Kan.; Simon Motz, Hays City, Kan.; Hiram P. Bennett, Denver, Col.; Lorenzo J. Worden, Lawrence, Kan.

SENATOR BOUTWELL.

Mr. Boutwell has not yet resigned, and the President has not decided on a successor. He said to-night that he will not determine on one before Monday.

BINGHAM.

The name of ex-Congressman Bingham has been mentioned without authority in connection with the Japanese mission. It is certain the President has not even intimated that he would appoint him to that position, although he is disposed to send him abroad in a diplomatic capacity.

THE PHILADELPHIA VISIT.

It is denied that the visit of the President to Philadelphia had any political significance, or that Robeson is to leave the Cabinet. The rumor that a prominent Philadelphia banker is to succeed Boutwell is also pronounced untrue.

PERSONAL.

The President will leave for St. Louis some time in April.

THE CABINET MEETING.

The prolonged Cabinet session to-day was mainly owing to business concerning appointments to office, and agreeing upon numerous nominations to be sent to the Senate next week. The President has no occasion to keep the Senate in session longer than it chooses to remain, but, until an adjournment shall take place, he will continue to send in nominations for its action.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

POMEROY.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The VICE-PRESIDENT having returned, resumed the chair, and presented a memorial asking that the papers in the case of the Kansas Senatorial election be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Elections.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Commerce to sit during the recess, for the investigation of the subject of subsidies to steamship lines, and what lines should be subsidized; also, into the propriety of granting bounties to ship-builders; the Committee to have leave to visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, with power to send for persons and papers, and to employ a stenographer, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. CASSIDY hoped that the resolution would lie over, and suggested that it be modified so as to include the Pacific coast, where there is the finest pine timber in the world. The resolution lies over.

PATTERSON.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted a resolution, which lies over, reciting the resolution reported at the late session, for the expulsion of J. W. Patterson, and the inability of the Senate to consider the same for want of time; also, saying that it is questionable whether said resolution could be now considered, inasmuch as Patterson is no longer a member, and, therefore, declaring that the failure of the Senate to act upon said resolution is not to be interpreted as an approval or disapproval of the same, and that Patterson have leave to make a written statement for publication in the *Congressional Record*.

PETITIONS.

Mr. HOWE sought to have some petitions received.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed petitions seeking legislation, but had no objections to receiving and filing them as in 1861.

Mr. ANTHONY thought they might take the most liberal construction, and receive petitions, though they did not act upon them.

Mr. HOWE cited precedents to show that petitions had heretofore been received and referred.

After further debate, the Senate decided not to receive the petitions which Mr. Howe desired to present, by a vote of 24 against 32.

CALDWELL.

The Caldwell case was taken up.

Mr. SCOTT, after briefly receiving the report of the Committee, said he could not bring his mind to the conclusion, that its finding is a cause for setting aside the election of Caldwell. If the people themselves do not exercise their power from the primary meetings to elections, they are the sufferers. But they have the remedy in their own hands. He was painfully brought to the conclusion that Caldwell's business capacity should have kept him out of the hands of men, whom he should have avoided like lepers. Like the man who went to Jericho, he fell among thieves. He wished he could say that Caldwell turned his back upon them. While not seeking to influence the judgment of his fellow-jurors, he should not yield to the clamor, which demanded the sacrifice of a victim, any more than he would shield a friend from a wrong committed.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) argued that the Senate was the guardian of the rights of the State. The question was whether the Senate would suffer this record to stand as a precedent, to be followed for all time to come, or shall it be stamped as a corrupt bargain. The money paid was a round sum, to captureby wholesale rather than by retail. The Senate was bound by every sentiment of truth and justice to see that its seats shall not be made merchandize by the most enterprising traders of any State. A seat purchased with money brings disgrace on any State. The extreme medicine of the constitution must be administered; and Kansas must have an opportunity to put herself right before the world without spot or blemish, and without the justification of a $15,000 bribe. In conclusion, Mr. Morrill said he should vote for Caldwell's expulsion, if the resolution now pending in a milder form, declaring he was not duly and legally elected, shall not be adopted.

Mr. SCHURZ argued that the constitutional clause that each House shall have power to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members not only goes to the forms but the essence of election. He was a firm defender of constitutional State rights and local government, but affirmed that the constitution did not give a sovereign State control over its Senators. When once elected, a Senator is entirely and completely out of the control of his State, as a member of the House of Representatives is out of the control of his constituency. The State could neither recall or reconsider the election of a Senator. The Senate, however, could apply a remedy, could expel a Senator, and thus enable the State to make a new election. Caldwell was, in his efforts to be elected Senator, surrounded by men of low degree, notorious for low tricks and plans of corruption. The Legislature was transformed into a market, where votes were bought and sold, and as he read in the testimony, Caldwell was elected Senator by such influences. Caldwell never would have been elected but for a corrupt use of money. Mr. Schurz, in this connection, spoke of the corrupt lobby influences around the Capital to influence the judgment and conscience of those who give the country its laws, and to take money out of the pockets of the many to put it into the hands of the few. When it should become known that seats could be purchased here, sales and purchases would multiply, as interest and rapacity increase. He stated that he should vote for the resolution, declaring that Caldwell was not duly and legally elected. If this resolution should fail, then he should vote for the resolution of the Senator from Mississippi for Caldwell's expulsion.

The Senate took no further action in the Caldwell case, but went into executive session, and afterwards

Adjourned until Monday.

NEVADA.

The State Prison War at Carson—Governor Bradley Ahead.

VIRGINIA, March 14.—Pursuant to the order of of Governor Bradley, of yesterday, Gen. Vanbokkelm, with sixty militia and some field pieces, reported at Carson this morning. A copy of the Governor's orders was sent by the military commander to the State Prison with a demand for immediate surrender. It had the effect to cause a capitulation of the Lieutenant-Governor, the latter saying he yielded to military necessity and superior force. A new warden was placed in possession and the military returned home.

There is a strong probability of Governor Bradley calling an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of impeaching the Lieutenant-Governor. The latter bases his action upon a technical point in the construction of the law detaching two offices,—Lieutenant-Governor and Warden of the State prison,—claiming that it don't take effect until April 1.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 14.—An accident occurred to the night passenger train south on the Chicago & Northwestern Road, between Evansville and Magnolia. Two passenger cars ran off the track, one on each side, and the Pullman car was laid across it. No one hurt except Mr. Findlay, of this city, slightly in the head.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 14.—Yesterday evening, in New Albany, Ind., while several little children were playing on the track of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, a switch-engine backing out of the siding ran over three of them. One named Franklin Scott, 3 years old, was horribly mangled. His head was nearly severed from his body, and crushed into a dozen pieces.

George Meister, a German tramp, said to be from Cincinnati, undertook to steal a ride this morning from Elizabethton, on the Louisville & Nashville freight-train. He missed his footing, and fell. The cars ran over him, cutting off his left arm, and badly crushing his right leg, besides injuring him internally. He died at 1 o'clock. He will be buried at the Company's expense.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 14.—In the House, to-day, a bill was introduced to authorize the purchase of unfinished railroads, and to complete the same just as might have been done originally by the company selling the road. The House bill to so amend the Liquor law of 1854 as to make the act of selling liquor to minors prima facie evidence of guilt was defeated—29 to 46.

In the House this afternoon the following bills passed: House bill to give livery stable keepers a lien upon stock they have boarded and cared for; House bill to so amend the insurance law as to provide that insurance companies may organize and do business in Ohio on $100,000 capital, and to change the valuation of life policies from 4 to 4½ per cent; the Senate bill to require officers of railroads now in process of construction, and telegraph companies to report annually to the Railroad Commissioners. The House bill to abolish the office of Ward Supervisors was passed. The House bill to provide that if holders of railroad bonds vote on their bonds, they shall be liable for double the amount of their bonds, and the House bill to punish public officers for receiving bribes, by fine or imprisonment, and to make them ineligible to hold public office, were passed. A bill was introduced by the Committee on Colleges to establish the Ohio University. This bill proposes to consolidate the Ohio Agricultural College with the Miami University at Oxford and the Ohio University at Athens, and to provide that the two last named institutions shall be used as branches of a school, whose head is the Agricultural College, which is located in this city.

In the Senate, after a lengthy discussion, the House joint resolution to censure the Ohio members of Congress who voted for the retroactive salary bill, was adopted, after being so amended as to censure those members who voted against the bill, but nevertheless took the extra pay.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 14.—The land-grant contest is decided, and the victors are jubilant. The Senate, after further debate this afternoon, concurred in the Assembly bill, with a slight amendment, giving the grant to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company by a vote of 23 to 10, including some Senators who had voted for the North Wisconsin bill, but wanted the grant disposed of some way. The Senate did little else except ordering the Carpenter Printing Claim bill to a third reading, and taking favorable action on Calkins & Proudfit's Printing Claim bill.

In the Assembly, a resolution was offered of thanks to the Wisconsin representation in Congress who opposed the recent increase of salary in that body. The resolution for final adjournment on the 20th was referred, but probably will be adopted. Among reports from committees was one by Mr. Cheever, from the minority of the Committee on Charitable and Penal Institutions, with a bill requiring railroads to furnish free transportation to all members of the Legislature, Judges, State officers, etc. After a protracted debate, by 40 to 36, the Assembly reconsidered its third reading of the bill repealing the law exempting the West Wisconsin Railroad lands from tax, and indefinitely postponed it—41 to 38. Among the bills passed were: Authorizing municipalities to extend the time for building railroads to which they had conditionally voted, and to provide that when a man dies intestate without issue, his widow shall have only one-third of his property, not all, as now; to authorize the laying out of public highways for private convenience, when the land is surrounded by that of others. The Legislature will probably quit business next week.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Quite a scene occurred in the Lower House of the Legislature yesterday, on one member stating that an offer had been made to bribe him to vote for the Insurance bill before the House. He accused Frank Hickox, a lobbyist, with offering him $100. The friends of the bill assert that they do not know Hickox, and say that the charge was a *ruse* to defeat the bill. Great excitement prevailed for a time, and the further discussion of the bill was postponed. Hickox worked in the interest of Col. Bogy during the Senatorial contest.

The House to-day appointed a Committee to investigate the charges of the attempt to bribe members of the House to vote for the Insurance bill. Mr. Burger, the member who charged Frank Hickox with attempting to bribe him, testified that during the pending of the bill Hickox sent for him. He went outside the chamber, and Hickox told him it would be $100 in his pocket if he voted for the bill; that he (Hickox) could be held responsible for the amount, as the insurance men had bushels of money. Subsequently Hickox told Burger, that the insurance men had backed out in consequence of the amendment that had been made to the bill. Hickox did not show any money, and did not say the insurance men had furnished any. He told Hickox he could not be bought by $100 or $1,000.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 14.—The Senate Committee on University reported adversely on the bill guarding against sectarian teaching in medicine and theology.

The Committee on Religious Societies reported favorably on the bill repealing the law authorizing the Catholic Bishop to hold property in trust. A similar committee in the House reported favorably on the bill protecting the civil rights of members of the Catholic Church who are hindered by threats of excommunication from prosecuting civil suits against church dignitaries. The House Committee on Education reported favorably on the bill establishing such uniformity of school text-books that they may not be changed oftener than once in five years. The minority House Committee on the University reported against the Senate bill establishing two chairs of homœopathy in the university. The Senate meets after this week at 9:30 o'clock each morning. The proposition to close legislative business by April 5 was tabled.

DELAWARE.

NEWCASTLE, Del., March 14.—The bill for the removal of the county buildings hence to Wilmington has been defeated in the State Senate. The event causes great rejoicing here. Cannon were fired, rockets shot off, and bonfires lighted last night.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Woman Murdered—Latest from the Modocs—The Epizootic.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Last night, near Wilsonville, Monterey County, Matt Parpey killed Mrs. Sarah Nicholson by shooting her with a rifle. The body was left in the road all night. Parpey was arrested. There was a dispute about the possession of a house.

John A. Wright will be hung for murder, at Yuba City, to-day.

A courier arrived at Yreka this evening. Nothing had been heard of Captain Jack. The Modoc army had made no movement. Every care is taken to guard the lives and property of the setlers. It is thought that Jack will make efforts for a coalition with other tribes. His success is probable. Another effort will be made to have a conference with Jack, but it is doubtful. No messenger dare risk his life in going to him.

The epizootic has made its appearance in Arizona, San Pedro, and Rio Grande. The Santa Fee mails through are hiring Indian horses. Cachise opposes the founding of a military post at Mount Graham as too near his reservation.

Two cases of epizootic in this city.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Arrived—The Ville de Paris, from Brest, and the City of Antwerp and Parthia, from Liverpool.

FOREIGN.

Further Speculations Regarding the English Ministerial Crisis.

Spanish Radicals Want an Indivisible Republic.

Political Aspect of the Canada Pacific Railroad.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 14.—The morning journals contain no information of a more definite character in relation to the Cabinet crisis.

A belief is entertained that Gladstone will resume the Premiership.

Derby is expected to-morrow.

It is said that, in the event of a dissolution of Parliament, John Bright will, in consequence of his poor health, retire altogether from the House of Commons.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Disraeli told the Queen yesterday that he was not prepared to form a Cabinet.

The *Gazette* is confident that, under the circumstances, Gladstone will be recalled to the head of the Government.

The *Globe* declares the latter assumption unwarranted. Lords Derby and Cairns cannot reach London until to-morrow, and meanwhile nothing can be determined, and all talk on the subject of a future Ministry must be pure speculation.

LONDON, March 14, 11 p. m.—Disraeli is still reluctant to assume the task of organizing a new government. It was positively asserted at the Carlton Club this afternoon that one thing is settled, namely: If the Conservatives take office, Disraeli will inform the Queen to-morrow that it is impossible for him to form a Ministry, and will suggest that the responsibility be entrusted to the Earl of Derby, who has the support of the old Whigs.

In the Reform Club, the belief is that the chances for the return of the Conservatives to power are sinking, and that Gladstone in a few days will withdraw his resignation. All parties are opposed to a dissolution of Parliament.

At the Cabinet meetings held on Wednesday and Thursday, Gladstone repeatedly expressed a wish to retire to private life, and his colleagues used every argument in their power to dissuade him from the purpose.

LONDON, March 14.—The Earl of Derby is trying to form a Cabinet to be composed of himself as Premier; Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Ward Hunt, Home Secretary; Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary for India; Gathorne-Hardy Foreign Secretary; Marquis of Salisbury, President of the Council; and Cairns, Lord Chancellor.

His success is doubtful. If he fails, Lord Granville's "Scratch" Cabinet will come in, and end with an appeal to country.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., March 14.—The *Globe* to-day gives more Pacific Railway developments. It publishes a narrative written by W. Kersteman, who was originally associated with Waddington in the promotion of the scheme. The Representatives of American interests, as given in the narrative, are McMullen, of Chicago, C. Smith, of Smith & Co., bankers, and Hurlburt, of New York; W. B. Ogden, of Chicago; Winslow & Lanier, bankers, New York; Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central; Gen. Cass, President of the Northern Pacific, and others. Kersteman says Sir Hugh Allan told him if he wanted to get into the Company, he would get in through the American interest. He (Sir Hugh) had been placed in connection with the Americans by the Government. He says further that Sir Francis Hincks, Finance Minister at the time, declared that by bringing the Americans into the concern, he had made all the trouble that had been created; and, further, that Sir Hugh Allan and his party, including American friends, were to receive the charter, and he, Sir Francis Hincks, would not be the person to break it up. The insinuation of the *Globe* is repeated, that funds for election purposes were received by the amalgamation of Sir Hugh Allan with the Americans. Following upon the previous documents its effect is damaging to the Government, which now is on the verge of a crisis.

G. P. Doge, M. P., of North York, an American by birth, a naturalized Canadian by special legislation, professing himself a Reformer and opposed to the Dominion Government, is charged straight and plain by the *Globe* with forgeries during the election campaign. It publishes the forged letters used to secure his election. It also gives him an unenviable showing up in supporting the Government.

The estimates are under consideration in the Ontario Legislature.

OTTAWA, March 14.—In the Dominion Parliament, yesterday, all the correspondence between the Government and the Pacific Railway and other parties, was brought down, and ordered to be printed.

After the Renfrew election case was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, the House rose at 6 o'clock.

In the evening a reception was held in the Senate Chamber, which was a grand affair.

The Dominion Government proposes to secure Spencerwood, near Quebec, as a summer residence for the Governo-General.

The Government had a Cabinet meeting in reference to the Manitoba troubles last night.

The public accounts of the Dominion submitted, give the revenue of the past year at $20,714,813.68, and the expenditures $17,589,438.82.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 14.—The Cure of Santa Cruz, who leads the Carlist band, treats the Spanish troops who fall into his hands with great cruelty. He recently flogged several prisoners with such severity that they died from the effects of the blows.

The Assembly has approved the bill granting amnesty to the offenders against the laws and regulating the newspaper press in Porto Rico.

It is reported that a reaction has set in among the Radicals in favor of an indivisible Republic, as opposed to the federal system. Senor Figueras, in an unofficial telegram to Ministers Margall and Tetuan, expresses the fear that the people at Barcelona are determined to stand by their proclamation of a Federal Republic.

ITALY.

ROME, March 14.—Amadeus has formally reassumed his rights as an Italian citizen.

POLITICAL.

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—The returns of the vote from the last town in the Second Congressional District increases Pike's majority to 19. The returns that came in on the vote for Governor show a much larger scattering vote than has been reported. The election is close, and a choice by the people is considered doubtful.

Legislative Nomination at Rockford.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, March 14.—The delegates of the Ninth Senatorial District convened at the Court-House to-day, and nominated R. T. Crawford, of Winnebago, as representative, to succeed R. J. Cross. Resolutions were passed in memory of Mr. Cross.

Judicial Resignation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., March 14.—Judge Sabin D. Puterbagh, of the Sixteenth Judicial District, to-day resigned his office, to take effect April 1, and will resume the practice of law with the present firm of Ingersoll & McCune. Henry B. Hopkins and David McColloch, of the bar of this city, are each prominently mentioned as the probable choice of the Governor to fill the vacant Judgeship.

The Rev. Huston Expelled.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—In the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, this morning, the trial of the case of the Rev. Mr. Huston, on the charge of immorality, resulted in convicting the accused and expelling him from the Church.

The General Conference of the Church, to which an appeal will probably be taken by the counsel of Huston, does not meet until May, 1874. Dr. Huston has not been present during the session of the Conference, nor before the Committee. His parchment as Deacon in the Church was handed in to the Conference this morning.

NEW YORK.

Telegraph Matters—The Labor Question—Train's Sanity—Bond Loss—The Widening of Broadway—The Prize Fighters—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The prize-fighting fraternity made up for their recent fiascos by a rattling battle this afternoon in the counting-room of the *Clipper* office. George Seddons and Arthur Chambers met there to settle the preliminaries for their light-weight championship mill. Chambers accused Seddons of an intention to back down, and gave him a contemptuous shove. A slashing fight followed, which was interrupted by bystanders, but was renewed for the second time. Finally Frank Queen stopped the hostilities, but not before both men had provided each other with bunged eyes and smashed noses. The punishment was about equally divided.

Seven distinguished medical gentlemen yesterday visited the Tombs to pass upon the sanity of George Francis Train and two prisoners held for murder. The seven doctors entered Train's cell without previous notice, and conversed with him for half an hour. Train bombarded them with epigrams, and described, in his peculiar style, the horrors of life in the Tombs. He said he would not go out on bail because he was not a criminal. The Church, he stated, has committed suicide through Wm. E. Dodge. The decision of the medical commission has not yet been made public, but it is rumored they will advise Train's removal to an asylum.

Gen. Fremont has furnished for publication a two-column defense of his connection with the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railroad. He says whatever mistakes have been made in its management originated in Paris and belong there. He has not gone to Paris because not regularly summoned. The road, he claims, will be a great eventual success, but he was forced out of it by French impatience and bad judgment, and has sustained heavy personal losses.

It is reported on Wall street that a new pool has been formed in Milwaukee & St. Paul, embracing a number of heavy capitalists. The papers of agreement have not yet been signed, but the Northwestern and St. Paul Roads will hereafter "stock receipts," and thus terminate an expensive opposition. St. Paul common was very strong to-day, advancing ¾.

JUSTICE BANYON ROBBED.

Justice Banyon has seldom been found napping. His judicial eyes seem ever open. But last night about 11 o'clock, as he was returning from South State street in a Cottage Grove car, wearied with the cares which had infested the day, and intoxicated by the witching spirits of the night, he fell asleep. In this condition he remained until the conductor informed him that he had reached his destination. Bewildered and befogged, he arose with little of his wonted dignity, but with quite as much of his well-known suavity, and thanked the conductor for his attention. Upon reaching the sidewalk, however, and feeling for his watch, dignity, suavity, and whatever other good traits His Honor may have possessed, were all gone, for his watch and chain were gone. Of course they were taken while he slept. The watch and chain are worth $300, and their value is much enhanced by the fact that they were presented to him by "his many friends." His Honor at once reported the case to Sergeant Buckly, and instructed him to use all possible diligence to recover the stolen property and capture the thief. Between his teeth His Honor said that he hoped sincerely he would have the pleasure of sitting upon the thief's case.

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Fred. Vohlemain's saloon, under the Clarendon House, on North Clark street, was the scene, this morning about 1 o'clock, of a riotous disturbance, in which a negro named James Robinson was shot in the left leg by Benedeck Vohlemain, a son of the proprietor. About 12 o'clock a party of negroes entered the saloon, and, becoming very noisy, were ordered out. They were enraged at this, and began to demolish everything in the establishment. They even went so far as to order Vohlemain and his son out. Of course they refused to obey this command, and the son becoming enraged, drew a revolver and fired it into the crowd, taking care that it was aimed at no vital part. A general stampede occurred on the firing of the revolver, in which all but three of the rioters got away. These were arrested and taken to the Huron Street Station.

CITY ITEMS.

Edward Vine and James Bridges, two of the Tom Allen gang of robbers, were, yesterday, bound over to the Criminal Court in bail of $2,000 each, by Justices Daggett and Banyon. They are to be tried with the rest of the gang before Justices Haines and Hinsdale, on other charges, to-day at 1 o'clock.

The alarm from box 142 last evening, about 7 o'clock, was caused by fire being discovered on the roof of the principal building at the Water-Works. The fire originated from sparks from a soldering pot, which a workman had left upon the roof. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the Fire Department.

About 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, two workmen, named John Wright and James Boyce, were precipitated from a scaffold erected in front of No. 1478 South Halsted street. Boyce suffered no injury, but Wright alighted on a picket fence, and two of the pickets pierced his left leg. He was taken to his residence, No. 1776 South Halsted street where he was attended by Dr. McCarty.

Obituary.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—Private dispatches, received here to-day, announce the death of Bishop McIlvaine, Episcopal Bishop of Ohio, at Florence, Italy.

It is thought that without doubt the body of Bishop McIlvane, whose death at Florence, a private dispatch announces to-day, will be brought here for interment. He resided at Clifton.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—Hon. E. G. Kilbourne, a prominent politician and citizen, died yesterday, at his residence in Anne Arundel County.

GALESBURG, Ill., March 14.—James F. Dunn, an old resident of this city, died at 6:30 o'clock, this evening. His death was not wholly unexpected, as he has been failing for some time past.

Telegraphic Brevities.

On Thursday evening a meeting of the Philadelphia section of the Meade Monument Association was held. The object is to secure funds from States and cities having soldiers at the battle of Gettysburg for erecting a monument at Gettysburg in memory of General Meade. A permanent organization was effected.

The Post-Office at Malcolm, Iowa, was broken into on Thursday night and about $100 worth of stamps were taken, and the letters all opened. Also, M. B. Taylor, proprietor of a drug store, lost $125. The thieves are not known.

Nat Richardson, a leading lawyer of Wellsburg, W. Va., was found dead in an alley in that town yesterday morning.

Yesterday the body of John Bernhardt was found in the canal at Ottawa, where it had laid for five months, Bernhardt having disappeared from home last fall. He was drunk when last seen, and it is supposed fell into the canal and was drowned.

Murdered for an Ax.

CAIRO, Ill., March 14.—A man named John Sheldon was killed yesterday morning, in his shop, at Goose Island, in this county, by Harry Green, a rival blacksmith. The deed was done with a wagon-spoke. The cause of the trouble was the ownership of an ax. Sheldon was 54 years of age, and, it is said, told Green when he came into his shop, that he wanted no difficulty. At this point the latter siezed a spoke and struck Sheldon on the head, and he died soon after. Green was arrested, and will have his examination to-day.

Three Children Drowned.

BANGOR, Me., March 14.—Three small children, the son and daughter of Henry Pleede and a son of Charles Blake, were drowned yesterday by breaking through the ice while at play.

WISCONSIN.

The Squabble Over the St. Croix and Superior Land-Grant.

The Prize Awarded by the Assembly to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company.

No Reasonable Doubt that This Action Will Be Concurr.d in by the Senate.

The LaCrosse Bridges--The Temperance Question--Railroad Taxation--Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., March 12, 1873.

After a contest, "sharp, short, and decisive," in the Assembly, over the disposal of the St. Croix & Superior land-grant, which has been the absorbing and overshadowing question of this session of the Legislature, bringing and keeping the largest lobby ever known here for so great a length of time (to the great delight of hotel and boarding-house keepers), that body has, by a large majority, voted to bestow this valuable prize upon the

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The preliminary skirmish for the final battle was on Monday evening, when Mr. Barron moved that the "bill to provide for the speedy execution of the trust assumed by the State of Wisconsin, in its acceptance of the grants of land made by Congress, by acts approved June 3, 1856, and May 5, 1864, and to grant said lands to the North Wisconsin Railrad Company," be made the special order for 10:15 a. m. Tuesday, and continuing it the special order till disposed of,—thus putting it ahead of the Milwaukee & St. Paul bill, which was, on Friday, made the special order for 11 a. m. on that day. Mr. Palmer, the champion of the Milwaukee & St. Paul bill, moved to amend by making 2 o'clock p. m. the hour; which, after a little sparring between Messrs. Palmer and Barron, was carried by a vote of 50 to 41, and the motion as thus amended prevailed by a vote of 47 to 46.

Tuesday forenoon, promptly at 11 o'clock,—all the members of the Assembly in their places, a goodly number of lobbyists ranged around the floor at the side of the Speaker's desk, and many ladies being present, some of them most fair to look upon and elegantly attired,—the bill granting certain lands to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, and to execute the trust assumed by the State of Wisconsin, by its acceptance of the grants of land made by Congress by acts approved June 3, 1856, and May 5, 1864, was taken up as the special order, and considered in Committee of the Whole. Several amendments were adopted, mainly in relation to the outside railroads included in the bill; changing the extension of the Southern Wisconsin from Monroe to Shullsburg, instead of simply to the Mineral Point Railroad; one giving the option of running the Chippewa Valley Road by way of Mondovia or Durand; one to protect the rights of settlers. The first sensation was caused by Mr. Palmer's backing out of the amendment giving a portion of the land-grants to the

CHICAGO & PACIFIC AIR-LINE,

which he had reported on Friday, but now said that it was without due deliberation, and the friends of the bill did not want it encumbered by that proposition.

Thus spurned by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, Judge Gibbs, the special advocate of the Chicago Air Line Company, opened his batteries on the first named Company, and fired some hot shot into it, telling what he knew to the disadvantage of its managers now and in earlier days,—alleging that it was characteristic of them to deceive and betray those who put their trust in them, referring to the early experience of farm-mortgagors whom he had been induced to aid in getting to mortgage their homes to aid this road, under the assurance that it would cost them nothing; and then compared the relations between the Southwestern Wisconsin men who had sought railroad connection with Milwaukee in vain for years, though they had fulfilled various conditions prescribed, and now hoped for a road under this bill, to a dog which, in hopes of getting a cracker thrown him, would stand up, lie down, roll over, and do what his master wanted, and then, when he begged for the cracker, it was pocketed for use again.

Some allusions to Sat Clark brought him out, and he said he had not been deceived into helping along the farm-mortgage business, and had prevented his neighbors from being involved in it. He ridiculed the Air Line Company, and declared that he never had or would embrace it. The gentleman from Walworth had talked of being betrayed with a kiss. He never kissed him, and never meant to; whereat there was a great laugh, which was well turned on the other side by Judge Gibbs' remark, that the gentleman from Dodge was never accused of kissing any one that used a razor, a telling hit in view of his proverbial fondness for the softer sex.

EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXATION.

of the lands granted the Company was the next point of discussion, made particularly interesting by the fact that several gentlemen from the northwestern part of the State, who have been earnestly advocating the repeal of laws exempting the lands of the West Wisconsin Railroad from taxation, yet opposed Mr. Barron's motion to strike out of this bill a section exempting the lands granted the Company from taxation till the road was completed; which motion, after a sharp discussion, was agreed to by a vote of 56 to 42.

NORTH WISCONSIN & AIR-LINE.

Mr. Barron offered an amendment striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting as a substitute a bill dividing the grant between the North Wisconsin and the Chicago & Northern Pacific Air-Line, and earnestly appealed for the vote of all who desired the speedy building of a road from the St. Croix to Lake Superior, for which the people of his district had been anxiously waiting. He was strongly seconded by Judge Gibbs, who warmly urged the Air-Liners to come to the rescue, and indulged in some statements and comparisons decidedly to the disadvantage of Milwaukee as a "commercial metropolis."

MILWAUKEE.

Mr. Palmer defended Milwaukee and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company most eloquently, and boasted of the great things the former had done for the State. In his peculiarly impressive manner he said:

Milwaukee needed no defense. There she stood, beautiful and queenly by the lake, and the shafts of malice fell harmless at her feet. There were some things, however, which Milwaukee had done which Chicago had not done. By her enterprise and energy a road had been built through the southern tier of counties of the State to Monroe, which it was now proposed to extend farther. To her, also, the people were indebted for another line through this capital, to the Mississippi, and still another road had been built by Milwaukee across the State to the Mississippi, and still another road had been built by Milwaukee across the State to the Mississippi, higher up. She had built other lines of road in this State, and Milwaukee had helped to extend lines nearly across Minnesota, into Illinois and Iowa. Milwaukee in her corporate capacity had given aid to the Wisconsin system of railroads to the amount of $1,614,000. Chicago, as a city, had never contributed a cent to build a railroad anywhere on God's earth. In the light of these facts, will gentlemen stand here and make invidious distinctions between Milwaukee and Chicago?

He intimated that the North Wisconsin was not much of a Company, not worthy to be mentioned in comparison with the one he represented, and made some statements about the building of the first section of the North Wisconsin Road, which

WERE CONCLUSIVELY REFUTED

by Mr. Barron. That gentleman most forcibly said:

He was willing to concede that Milwaukee was an ornament to the State. It was the desire of his constituents to build up another city like Milwaukee at the head of Lake Superior, and, if the grant was given to this Milwaukee Company, they had grave doubts if that would be done. They fear it would tend to prevent the building of any such city. The gentleman had spoken of the number of miles the Milwaukee bill proposed to build, and the manner in which it would increase the resources of the State. He called attention to the fact that, by giving sixty-five miles of this grant to the Air-Line Company, the construction of 350 miles of road through the best part of Wisconsin not now traversed by railroads would be secured, which he thought would be a much better illustration of the development theory. The gentleman from Milwaukee had claimed that the Company for which he speaks is a responsible one, and intimated doubts as to the other one. It was a fact that the West Wisconsin Company, owned by the same men who controlled the North Wisconsin, had, during the last three or four years, shown responsibility and energy enough to build a road from Tomah to Lake St. Croix, which was as much as the Milwaukee & St. Paul could boast of.

MR. BARRON'S SUBSTITUTE WAS REJECTED

by the following vote, the taking of which was watched with eager interest:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bartran, Brannan, Cady, Caldwell, Chamberlin, Cheever, Clements, Curtis, J. W. Davis, Douglass, Elkins, Evans, Farr, Felt, Foote, Foster, Gibbs, Hubbell, Kellogg, Leland, McMillan, Merritt, Ostrander, Patterson, Plumer, Porter, Rankin, Stebbins, Steinfort, Mr. Speaker Barron—31.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Bartlett, Becher, Becker, Bleekman, Bodenstab, Brace, Button, Clark, Clise, Cornwell, Daane, O. S. Davis, Devy, Dewane, Doyle, Fay, Fuller, Fulton, Gnewuch, Houghton, Hutchinson, James, Jerman, Kelsey, Kerl, Lees, Lewis, Loper, Luchsinger, Lynch, McConnell, McGrath, Monteith, Nichols, Palmer, Parks, Persons, Pound, Puhlman, Putnam, Rhoda, Richards, Robinson, Rœmer, Rowe, Runkel, Sander, Sanger, Sawyer, Sayre, Seaman, Short, Stemper, Stephens, Tate, Thornton, Tobin, Van Schaick, Vilas, Wall, Weil, Weiss, Wood, Young, Zimmermann, and Zorn—67.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Bardwell and Rich—2.

THE MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BILL

was then ordered to a third reading—every member present—by the following vote, the announcement of which was greeted with murmurs of applause:

Yeas—Armstrong, Bardwell, Bartlett, Becher, Becker, Bleekman, Brace, Button, Clark, Clise, Cornwell, O. S. Davis, Devy, Dewane, Doyle, Fay, Fuller, Fulton, Gnewuch, Houghton, Hutchinson, Kelsey, Kerl, Leese, Lewis, Loper, Luchsinger, Lynch, McConnell, McGrath, Monteith, Nichols, Palmer, Parks, Persons, Pound, Puhlman, Rhoda, Richards, Robinson, Rœmer, Rowe, Runkel, Sander, Sanger, Sawyer, Sayre, Seaman, Short, Stemper, Stephens, Thornton, Tobin, Van Schaick, Vilas, Wall, Weil, Weiss, Wood, Young, Zimmerman, Zorn—62.

Nays—Allen, Bartran, Bodenstab, Brannan, Cady, Caldwell, Chamberlin, Cheever, Clements, Curtis, Daane, J. W. Davis, Douglass, Elkins, Evans, Farr, Felt, Foote, Foster, Gibbs, Hubbell, James, Jerman, Kellogg, Leland, McMillan, Merritt, Ostrander, Patterson, Plumer, Porter, Putnam, Rankin, Rich, Stebbins, Steinfort, Tate, Mr. Speaker Barron—38.

There being no further use for an afternoon session to consider the North Wisconsin bill, it was dispensed with, and the Assembly adjourned and the crowd dispersed, the majority with radiant faces, some with elongated countenances.

This afternoon

THE BILL WAS PASSED

by the emphatic vote of 70 to 23, several who were not on the winning side yesterday helping to place themselves on the winning side. After resistance to the last by a minority who wanted to attend to business, the use of the Assembly Chamber was granted—on motion of that great preacher of economy and denouncer of wasting public time and money, Sat Clark—for the celebration of the triumph by a social party, with music and dancing, to-morrow evening.

IN THE SENATE

the first trial of strength—and that was hardly a fair test—was on a division in Committee of the Whole, last evening, when, by 15 to 14, the Senate decided to consider its bill giving the land-grant to the North Wisconsin Company, which was reported back to the Senate with the Chicago & Air Line proposition engrafted. At a little after 9 p. m. the Committee rose, and a motion was made to adjourn, put, and declared carried by the Lieutenant-Governor, without giving a second for question. It is claimed by the friends of the bill that, if that motion had not been thus summarily carried, the bill could have passed last evening. To-day, after some discussion, it was laid over till to-morrow by a vote of 17 to 14. Its friends are hopeful of its passage to-morrow by a small majority, but it will be rather surprising if the moral influence of the strong Assembly vote, and other influences, are not strong enough to defeat this and carry the Milwaukee & St. Paul bill there.

VARIOUS RUMORS

are and have been afloat, and each side charges the other with preferring to have the grant lapse rather than that its rival should get it. That some sort of understanding has lately been arrived at, after consultation held within the last week, between the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, is believed by many,—at least so far as to prevent the Chicago & Air-Line Company getting anything. Mr. Elmore, the representative of the Northwestern Company here, emphatically denies the report embodied in my last, that he ever gave his consent to an alliance with the Chicago & Air-Line. PLUS.

MADISON, Wis., March 13, 1873.

The Senate has to-day substantially settled the question,

WHO GETS THE LAND-GRANT?

by indefinitely postponing the bill giving it to the North Wisconsin and the Chicago & Air Line Companies by a vote of 17 to 16. Last evening, conversing with Senators and others favoring this bill, they were confident of a majority in the Senate, despite this correspondent's expression of opinion that they would find themselves overborne by the effect of the overwhelming majority in the Assembly for the Milwaukee & St. Paul bill. This morning, it is stated, 18 Senators in caucus agreed to stand by the North Wisconsin proposition. The Senate met at 10 o'clock, and, after spending half an hour in other business, the bill giving three-fourths of the land-grant to the North Wisconsin Railroad Company, and one-fourth to the Chicago & Pacific Air-Line came up at 10:30 o'clock, and Senator Davis

OPENED A DISCUSSION,

which lasted about two hours, by a motion to indefinitely postpone, which he advocated in his most vehement style, earnestly favoring what he regarded the superior claims of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, which agreed to build more roads than the other company, and was known to be abundantly able to carry out whatever it undertook, and which essentially was a Wisconsin road, whose tendency was to build up its chief city, and therefore was to be preferred to any road pointing to Chicago; and finally urged that it was useless for the Senate to adopt this proposition for the disposal of the land grant in view of the strong vote of the Assembly for another, as it would prevent any action, and cause the loss of the grant to the State.

Senator O'Rourk, an ambitious son of Erin, then

OFFERED A SUBSTITUTE

for the bill, being the same as the Kelsey bill for the construction of the road by State Commissioners with the avails of the land-grant, and thanked Heaven most emphatically that no railroad company owned him, declaring that he would not vote to give this grant to any corporation.

Senator Irish, representing

THE LAND-GRANT DISTRICT,

then made a very forcible and earnest plea for the North Wisconsin Company, to whose principal men, Messrs. Baldwin and Humbird, it was mainly due that the grant had not been revoked; and claimed that it was the strong desire of the great mass of his constituents that said Company should receive the grant, also claiming that Mr. Fulton, from his county of St. Croix, was misrepresenting his constituents in opposing this Company. He thought Mr. Baldwin's success in the past, in constructing the West Wisconsin Road, was a guarantee of his ability to carry through this enterprise.

Mr. Thorp,

FROM THE CHIPPEWA VALLEY DISTRICT,

replied to Senator Irish, and claimed that several counties in his district desired the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company to have the grant, as the Assembly by a large majority had voted, and earnestly urged that disposition of it, and the indefinite postponement of this bill, in the interest of his constituents.

THERE WERE SOME SHARP PASSAGES

between Senators Irish and Thorp, a thrust of the former calling out such applause and laughter that the Lieutenant-Governor was obliged to bring down his gavel very hard, and protest against any more such demonstrations. At one time, when Senator Thorp was speaking, Mr. Cary, attorney for the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, whispered to him, which gave Mr. Irish a chance to say something about being prompted by an attorney of the company; but it turned out that Mr. Cary's whisper was a suggestion to wind up the speech Mr. T. was making.

MR. O'ROURK'S AMENDMENT

was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Senators Brown, R. E. Davis, Holloway, Kreiss, McCurdy, Nelson, O'Rourk, Schantz, and Scott—9.

Nays—Senators Bacon, Baker, Blair, Burchard, Campbell, Cotzhausen, H. N. Davis, Eaton, Greene, Hiner, Hixon, Irish, Johnson, Jones, Lindsley, Little, Mitchell, McCord, Pratt, Potter, Quimby, Schmidt, Thorp, and Wagner—24.

Several other Senators took part in the debate,—Messrs. Schmidt and Potter in favor of the North Wisconsin; Mr. Burchard, who had been counted a fast friend of the bill, urging that it was useless to contend for it longer. Senator Quimby offered a substitute, being the Moses M. Strong proposition for disposing of the land-grant to the highest bidder; and a motion to table that, and in consequence, under our rules, the bill with it was rejected by a vote of 15 to 18. The bill was

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

by the following vote, which was taken amid considerable excitement and the most eager interest:

Yeas—Senators Bacon, Baker, Blair, Brown, Burchard, Campbell, Cotzhausen, R. E. Davis, Holloway, Kreiss, Little, Mitchell, O'Rourk, Schantz, Scott, Thorp, and Wagner—17.

Nays—Senators H. N. Davis, Eaton, Greene, Hiner, Hixon, Irish, Johnson, Jones, Lindsley, McCord, McCurdy, Nelson, Pratt, Potter, Quimby, and Schmidt—16.

As in the Assembly, every member was present and voted,—even Senator Wagner, who has been sick for weeks, and was hardly able to be out. To say that the friends of the bill were

BITTERLY DISAPPOINTED,

after the pledges they had had, would be drawing it mild, and a good many harsh things were said about the sudden change of one Senator, who, not half an hour before the vote, had said he should speak for the North Wisconsin bill. It is recalled that the same Senator, in the famous Dells Improvement contest, had been understood as pledged to one side, and voted on the other.

THERE IS NO REASONABLE DOUBT

that the bill giving the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company the grant, which finally passed the Assembly yesterday, without any discussion, by a vote of 69 to 23, will be concurred in, and it is to be hoped that Company will carry out its contracts in good faith.

According to all accounts, if there were no buyers of votes, it was

NOT FOR LACK OF SELLERS.

One flying report is, that 15 members of the Assembly banded together, and, appointing an outside agent, demanded $20,000, and went first to the representatives of one company and then another; finally, when the Air-Line amendment was attached to both bills, became alarmed, abated their demands, were provided for, and turned the scale. I tell the tale as 'twas told to me, without vouching for it.

THE LA CROSSE BRIDGES.

A sharp contest has been waging for weeks between the La Crosse people and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, in regard to a bill authorizing them to bridge the Mississippi above the city, at a location which the United States engineers sent out to investigate the matter have twice emphatically disapproved, and which will greatly inconvenience the city. The La Crosse people have had men here all winter working for their interest, and have been sharply opposed by the railroad attorneys and lobby. They had pledges of a considerable majority of Assemblymen to oppose the bill, and, after delaying action as long as possible before committees and otherwise, were astonished beyond measure when the bill was ordered to a third reading by a good majority yesterday, and to-day was passed by a vote of 58 to 31. The same influences which carried the Milwaukee Land-Grant bill effected this result, and most potent among the intangible influences was the magic power of the Hon. H. L. Palmer, whose wand moves the Democrats of the Assembly as if they were puppets, and whose forcible way of putting things hardly ever fails to persuade a large number of Republicans.

THE TEMPERANCE PEOPLE

have won a victory in each House this week—in the Senate, in tabling, by a vote of 21 to 11, the bill for a repeal of the greater portion of the Graham liquor-sellers' responsibility law of last winter, and the substitution therefor of a codification and amendment of the present excise laws; and, in the Assembly, in the ordering to a third reading, by a vote of 52 to 43, of a bill to amend the Graham temperance law so as to make it apply to each and every city and incorporated village in this State, notwithstanding any provisions of their charter,—a substitute similar to the Senate bill above referred to having been rejected by a vote of 44 to 49. The Senate will doubtless concur in passing this bill.

RAILROAD TAXATION.

The Assembly, after a sharp discussion, ordered to a third reading by a vote of 49 to 44, and then, by a close vote, reconsidered, a bill repealing the law exempting the lands of the West Wisconsin Railroad from taxation till 1884,—the repeal being opposed on the ground that the road could not have been built, so soon, at least, but for this long exemption; that the State had made a contract with the railroad company, on the faith of which its bonds had been negotiated and capital procured to aid building this road, which had done so much to develop the region through which it ran, and that it would be an act of bad faith to repudiate that contract; while several of the representatives of counties where the lands lie, under instructions ask its repeal for the relief of their constituents.

The Senate, after long arguments by counsel for the roads, and discussion by the Senators, refused to pass the bill raising the rate of taxation on railroads from 3 to 5 per cent of gross earnings, by the following vote:

Yeas—Senators Burchard, Campbell, Cotzhausen, R. E. Davis, Eaton, Creiss, Little, McCurdy, Nelson, O'Rourk, Pratt, Quimby, Schantz, and Schmidt—14.

Nays—Senator Bacon, Baker, Blair, Brown, H. N. Davis, Greene, Hiner, Hixon, Holloway, Irish, Johnson, Jones, Lindsley, Mitchell, McCord, Potter, Scott, and Thorp—18.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

It will be remembered that, a short time before the Legislature met, the *Democrat* published an article in which it was charged that the children at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home were insufficiently clad; that they were scantily supplied with unwholesome food; that they were cruelly and inhumanly treated by the Superintendent, one instance being especially referred to; that favoritism in the letting of contracts for supplies was practised; that the present Superintendent and Matron were unfit to hold their positions, and that a want of harmony existed in the Board of Trustees, which seriously affected the interests of the Home and impaired its usefulness.

After a most thorough investigation, giving everybody who had any cause of complaint a chance to be heard, the Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly,—Senators W. H. Hiner and S. D. Burchard; Assemblymen C. R. Gibbs, O. W. Thornton, and Peter Doyle, three Republicans and two Democrats, appointed to inquire into the truth of the charges, and to fully investigate the management of the said Orphans' Home, have unanimously reported that they are not sustained; that the food and clothing supplied to the children at the Home is proper and suitable in quality, and sufficient in quantity; that the Superintendent and Matron are kind and considerate, and that there was no sufficient ground of complaint.

THERE IS A SOUND OF REVELRY BY NIGHT

in the Assembly chamber to-night, where Bach's Band is discoursing music, and members, citizens, and ladies are mingling in the mazy dance, to the delay of the public business, but their own gratification. PLUS.

NOTES FROM THE SUBURBS.

EVANSTON.

The missionary meeting, held in the parlors of the Methodist Church, Thursday evening, was not very largely attended. The society was called to order by Miss Amy Kellogg, President, Miss Emma E. Parks acting as Secretary. A debate was held on the question, "That the demands of the mission cause, as now carried on, do conflict with the duties of missionary matters." Miss Abbott and Miss Smith affirmed; Miss Williams and Miss Patterson negatived. Miss Lydia Strawn delivered an address, and Miss Trilla Bell read an essay, entitled "The Amenities of a Missionary's Life." Miss Cathcart read a letter from Mrs. Jeannie Finsley, of Lucknow, India. An opportunity was given to all to join the Society, after which the meeting closed with singing and the benediction. The Methodist choir led in singing during the evening.

The award of the Lind Prize has been made to Mr. E. C. Arnold. The four members of the senior class standing next to him in merit are allowed to contend for the Blanchard Prize of $100. They are Messrs. Henry A. Cooper, Testus W. Cleveland, John R. Leslie, and Henry Green.

Dr. W. H. Daniels, of Chicago, lectured before the young ladies of the College yesterday on "Science in its Relations to Christianity." The lecture was an able effort, and the audience appreciative.

LAKE FOREST.

The young ladies of Ferry Hall gave a musical entertainment last evening in the College chapel.

Jayne's Expectorant.

It gives me pleasure to inform you concerning the efficacy of the Expectorant. Two years ago my son contracted the bronchitis, and it became so bad he had to take to his bed. I procured a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and giving it to him according to directions, it soon brought him relief; but a strong fever coming on, his mother and myself got uneasy about him, and sent for our family doctor. On his arrival he told us the Expectorant might give him ease, but it would not cure him, so he gave us some medicine of his own prescribing. In one day, however, he was so much worse we all feared he would die, and as a last resort we concluded to give the Expectorant another trial. To our great joy, after taking two bottles of it, and one box of the Sanative Pills, he was entirely cured. Since that time I have cured a desperate case of croup with it, and two other cases of bronchitis. I therefore can safely say it is the best medicine for the throat and lungs I ever used for twenty-eight years, and I have no objection to your making public my experience with it.—*Peter Sauter, Lansburgh, Le Seur Co., Mich.*

Life Insurance.

The twenty-eighth annual report of the President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., to the Board of Directors, is now published, and a statement in brief may be found by reference to our advertising column. The exhibit is one which tells its own tale. The total receipts for the year 1872 were $60,485,348.29; the total assets of the Company on Jan. 1, 1873, were $25,537,787.58. These are immense figures and need no comment. Organized as a Mutual Company in 1845, the Mutual Life has for 28 years conducted its business with fidelity, economy, and prudence. It has been satisfied to pursue the beaten track rather than venture upon schemes and expedients foreign to the purpose of its organization.

THE LAW COURTS.

An Audacious Legal Stratagem to Obtain an Injunction.

The Federal Courts to Follow the Practice Act of this State.

Divorce: Decree Obtained, the Husband Being in Ireland---A Case from Palatine.

The Littlefield Real Estate Dispute---The Kingsbury Suits.

Weaver v. Poyer is an instance of legal audacity which one must admire, however much one much one must condemn. Poyer sued Weaver for the sum of 1,400 and odd dollars; the case came on for trial, Weaver did not appear, judgment was entered by default, and execution issued. Then Weaver unexpectedly appeared with a writ of injunction, procured on the technical ground that he had not been served by the Sheriff in due form. There was no pretense that he did not owe the money. So that legal process was stayed until the case could be reached in Chancery. Yesterday Judge Gary heard the defendant's demurrer to the bill, which he sustained on the ground that the validity of the claim had not been impeached, and the injunction was dissolved. Meanwhile, the object of Weaver, in delaying execution for a considerable time, has been gained. No one asserts that Mr. Weaver has removed his property, or intended to remove his property, during the time he had the injunction; but it is evident that a party to a suit could do so, if he chose, and therefore such cases are open to suspicion, no matter how honest the party may be. Judge Gary, like Judge Farwell, is distinguished in these courts for his hatred of legal quibbles and turnings and windings. Both not infrequently prove better counsel for the defendant than the learned counsel retained. This is one of the cases that either Judge delights to handle without gloves.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FEDERAL COURTS.

Judge Blodgett, yesterday, informed THE TRIBUNE representative that in the United States Courts it was the intention, from this term, generally to be guided by the Practice act of this State.

His Honor said that by the fifth section of the act of Congress, passed June 1, 1872, it was provided that practice, etc., in the Federal Courts, as nearly as practicable shall conform to that of the courts of the State in which the Federal Courts are held. The Legislature of Illinois passed a Practice act, July 1, 1872, which came into effect last winter, and with the requirements of this act it is the intent of the United States' Circuit and District Courts to conform.

The intelligence will be hailed with considerable pleasure by the Chicago bar.

DIVORCE GRANTED, THE HUSBAND BEING IN IRELAND.

Judge Farwell granted a divorce, yesterday, to a woman whose husband, living in Ireland, has received no notice of the proceedings against him; just precisely one of those cases where Judge Daly ruled, as reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE, that the New York courts had no jurisdiction. Apart from that one objection, the case was apparently a proper one for the interference of the court, but how can human intelligence be sure of what has taken place thousands of miles away, when the only party who is able to tell the "other" side of the story, is not present? Julia Ann Burns was married in Ireland, it is alleged, 4 years ago to John Burns, and 3 months afterwards, she affirms, he deserted her, and she came to this country. She has since that time worked in the family of one Mr. Owens, who gives her an excellent character for trustworthiness, honesty, and industry. The only chance afforded the husband of knowing what was going on, was an advertisement in a Chicago paper; the complainant swearing that she was not acquainted with his address.

A PALATINE DIVORCE.

A divorce case from Palatine attracted a large crowd of country people to Judge Farwell's court yesterday. John A. Gilbert sues for divorce from Martha L. Gilbert, alleging that she has treated him with extreme and repeated cruelty, beating, pinching, and choking him at various periods, so that at one time she nearly caused his death; and he also charges adultery. The wife in reply denies every allegation, and makes counter-charges of cruelty, and further that John caused her so much misery that she had to leave her home and seek the protection of her friends, with whom she is now living, in St. Lawrence County, New York. She affirms that she is poor and has no means of subsistence, whereas her husband is well off; and the question of alimony came up as well as dower.

THE LITTLEFIELD REAL ESTATE BOTHER.

The answer was yesterday filed of Persons A. Gilbert to the petition of the Assignee of the estate of Lewis A. Littlefield, praying that a recent conveyance of property by Gilbert to one Larkin be set aside, the same having taken place under foreclosure of mortgage given by Littlefield and wife to whom Gilbert sold the property for part cash, the balance remaining on mortgage; also, that the property be given up to the Assignee to subdivide and sell as lots, for which purpose they were originally purchased by Littlefield. Gilbert admits that he sold the property first to Littlefield, and afterwards—they being unable to pay the balance due—to Larkin, but denies that he was aware of Littlefield being in an insolvent state. He thinks the parceling of the property, and sale by lots of the Assignee, would be unfair, and not justified by the facts; and he prays the Court to make no such order.

ALLEGED COMPLICITY TO DEFRAUD IN A LAND TRANSACTION.

Thomas Libbey v. Lebbeus R. Carpenter and William Race et al., is a bill filed yesterday in the Circuit Court to set aside and redeem from a sale under a trust deed, made by Lebbeus R. Carpenter and wife to Edward J. Whitehead, as trustee for the use of Wm. B. Race, Jr., of Lot 73, and the east 18 feet of Lot 72, Block 60, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7, 39, 14, known as 797 West Madison street. The bill charges complicity between Race and Carpenter to cheat and defraud Thomas Kennedy, the complainant, out of about $1,800, secured by a second trust deed on the same premises. Complainant deposits $1,000 as a tender to Race of all his debt which had matured when the bill was filed, and prays that he may be substituted as the equitable successor of Carpenter, and be allowed to redeem. Hardy and Herrick for the complainants.

DAMAGED HORSEFLESH.

Some nice points in damaged horseflesh were involved in a suit yesterday on trial before Judge Booth, namely, Libby v. Roach. Libby sues Roach for running over his horse's foot, with his horse and wagon, destroying a hoof and injuring a leg. The accident occurred in the bustle, confusion, and jam at a railroad depot, and the defense has not failed to avail itself of that fact, although other points are relied on. "Prove a halibi, Sammy," will be one of the defendant's pleas, if nothing else serves; for it is understood that he was not with his team at the time the accident occurred.

THE KINGSBURY SUITS.

In the Kingsbury suits, before Judge Farwell, namely, Henry W. Kingsbury et al. v. Eva Lawrence et al. bill; Eva Lawrence et al. v. Jane C. Kingsbury et al.; cross-bill; and Henry W. Kingsbury v. Jane C. Kingsbury et al., cross-bill, an order was yesterday made authorizing David B. Lyman, the special master, to ascertain, in addition to the matters referred to in previous orders, the receipts, disbursements, and transactions of the Receiver, John Woodbridge, from Oct. 9, 1871, to date of report.

A $75,000 ASSUMPSIT CASE.

Messrs. Hardy & Herrick, yesterday, filed a $75,000 assumpsit suit against the Northwestern Abel Loom Company and about fifty stockholders. The action is brought upon three promissory notes for $16,666.66 each, amounting to an aggregate of $50,000, with acrued interest since April 19, 1871. The notes are signed by the Northwestern Abel Loom Company, by George W. Gage, President, and Dwight Klink, Secretary. These are sued, the other defendants being liable as stockholders.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The preposterous Marshal's fees, in the case of Harvey R. Green et al., which THE TRIBUNE made some fun of some time ago, were yesterday cut down one-half, $50 being allowed, instead of over $100 as claimed, and R. E. Jenkins, Assignee, was directed to pay the reduced amount.

George W. Parke and Homer Cook, attorneys for the petitioners in the matter of the Equitable Insurance Company, were yesterday allowed $575 attorney's fees.

A. N. Waterman and Homer Cook, attorneys for petitioners in the matter of the Germania Insurance Company, were yesterday allowed $500 costs out of the estate.

In the matter of George F. Clarke, the Master yesterday reported on the application referred to him to take proof, that the sum of $1,861.36 remains due to Scott, Cummings, and Chandler.

The Assignee in John A. Marshall & Co. was yesterday ruled to show cause on petition of John A. Griffiths & Co., why the judgment obtained by the petitioner should not be allowed. The amount is $1,284.52, and the petitioners affirm that they knew nothing of the bankrupt's state.

GENERAL NOTES.

Motions for new trial in the United States Circuit Court will be heard on Monday next by Judge Blodgett. Motions for new trials in the District Court will follow.

R. E. Jenkins, Assignee of the estate of Nathan Foster, et al., held an examination yesterday, respecting certain purchases of goods, regarding which a great deal of mystery appears to exists; but the matter in doubt was not considerably cleared up.

The following verdicts were rendered in cases reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE: Cameron v. Julius Bauer, et al., for the loss of a piano in the great fire, $577; Bert v. The Chicago West Division Railway Company, $3,093.

The Register's office will be the scene of an awakening, to-day, from the slumbering tranquility of the past week. A first meeting will take place at 10 a. m., in the matter of —— Marshall; ditto at 11 a. m. in the matter of —— Frap; and a general meeting will take place at 2 p. m., in the matter of —— Collins.

The firm of Dixon & Hamilton yesterday commenced suit, in assumpsit, in the Circuit Court, $5,000 damages, against James L. Tyler.

Edwin C. Austen, patentee of improved tools for cutting moldings, yesterday commenced suit for infringement, against Samuel J. Russell, in the United States Circuit Court.

On petition of Herman Raster, the cause, Herman J. Pahlman v. the petitioner, for the return of overpaid taxes on distillery, collected by the Internal Revenue, was yesterday, removed from the Circuit Court of Cook County, to the United States Circuit Court.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Edwin C. Austen v. Samuel J. Russel; patent infringement suit (tool for cutting moldings)—Herman J. Pahlman et al. v. Herman Raster; petition to remove cause from Circuit Court of Cook County; by defendant.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Joseph R. Payson, Assignee of the Republic Insurance Company v. Sarah A. Wheeler; assumpsit, $1,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,170—Frank B. Marshall and Joseph Dickinson v. John T. Corcoran; assumpsit, $2,000. 6,171—Thomas Kennedy v. Lebbeus R. Carpenter and William B. Race, Jr., et al.; bill (see notes). 6,172—L. B. Dixon et al. v. James E. Tyler; assumpsit, $5,000. 6,173—W. O. Osgood v. the Northwestern Abel Loom Company et al.; assumpsit, $75,000. 6,174 to 6,179, inclusive—Appeal. 6,180—William A. Prentiss v. Petter, J.; breach of covenant, $500. 6,181—Restored, 6,182 and 6,183—Restored. 6,184—(Burnt Records act.)—Harvey, H., and James M. Johnson v. Joseph Farnsworth, Jr., et al.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—42,638 to 42,641—Appeals. 42,642—Kirk B. Newell v. John Price and James C. Grant; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,643—Francis LaBerge v. The Riverside Improvement Company; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,644—Appeal. 42,645—Martha C. Holt v. J. Truman Holt; divorce on the ground of desertion.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. J. F. Secor and family, of New York, are at the Tremont.

M. A. Johnson, the celebrated organ-builder of Westfield, Mass., is at Anderson's.

Major Robert Wilson, United States Army, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Col. A. J. Fisk, of Helena, Montana, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Samuel Bowles, Esq., of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, is at the Tremont.

George Atwood and T. Aspden, London, Eng., were at the Sherman yesterday.

Henrie Wieniawski, Maurice Grau, and J. F. Zimmerman, of the Rubinstein Concert Troupe, are at the Gardner.

Hon. John T. Harper, Supervisor Internal Revenue of State of Illinois, is at the Tremont.

Anton Rubinstein, Mlle. Liebhart, Mlle. Ormeny, and L. Rembielinski, of the Rubinstein Concert Troupe, are at the Sherman.

The following were the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday: A. Wallace, Danbury, Conn.; George W. Perrego, Galesburg; E. C. Lewis, Ottawa; C. Broome, Ohio.

The following were the prominent arrivals at Anderson's European Hotel, yesterday: C. A. Farwell, Waterloo, Iowa; John M. Young, Montreal; F. B. Curtis, St. Louis; J. M. Watts, Mobile; John Ramstead, Elgin.

The following were at the Gardner yesterday: Jacob Smith, Jr., Providence, R. I.; A. P. Martin, Milwaukee; H. W. Hortley, San Francisco; H. D. Walbridge, Toledo; A. A. Cohen, W. G. Cohen, San Francisco; G. B. Hedges, New York; John W. Bunn, Springfield.

Commissioner Thompson, of the Board of Public Works, returned, yesterday, from a visit to the South, much improved in health. His presence being very much needed, now that the streets are impassable, this item will doubtless give great satisfaction. He could not have returned more opportunely.

The following were at the Briggs yesterday: J. H. Brooks, C. G. Carmichael, Tamah City, Iowa; O. W. Shryer, Stockton, Cal.; W. Drummond, Washington, D. C.; J. H. White, Davenport; W. D. Morgan, Hartford; E. Wright, Philadelphia; F. E. Collins, Kansas City; A. Heitman, J. H. Lyon, New York.

The following were the prominent arrivals at the Sherman yesterday: Frank W. Cheeny, Boston; W. T. Grier, Kentucky; T. M. Miller, Pittsburgh; Dr. John Kurtz, Washington, D. C.; E. S. Blackwell, Salt Lake; P. Kershner, Detroit; H. Hulmny, San Francisco; E. B. George, St. Paul; W. B. Smith, Omaha; A. C. Daniels, St. Joseph.

Sam S. Cox, ex-M. C., is lecturing in the South.

Harlan went to Congress poor, and now possesses his million or so.

Lute Taylor, late of the LaCrosse *Leader*, will soon embark in another newspaper enterprise at LaCrosse.

R. S. Brownell, of the Revere House, Boston, comes to the Sherman House, Chicago, in a few days.

Gen. John H. King, commanding the Ninth Infantry, is an applicant for the position of commandant of the marine corps.

Gov. Dix is suffering from severe nervous prostration, caused by the death of his son, Charles Dix, an artist, in Paris.

Lewis Downing, founder of the Abbott & Downing carriage manufactory, at Concord, N. H., died there March 10, aged 81. He began to make wagons at Concord in 1813.

The late Chief Justice Henry A. Bellows, of Concord, N. H., was a cousin of the Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York. He was appointed to the bench in 1859, and in 1869 became Chief Justice.

Mary Harris, who some years since killed a Treasury clerk named Burroughs, and was acquitted on the ground of insanity, has been of late employed in the Patent-Office, at Washington. About a week since she armed herself and started to kill another man, but was arrested in time and sent to the Insane Asylum.

OUR FILTHY STREETS.

For filth in its main thoroughfares, Chicago always ranked high among the cities of the earth. For pre-eminence in this gratifying condition, she has recently striven with her accustomed perseverance, and has succeeded. Precisely which street is the foulest in either continent, it is difficult to conjecture. Washington street is filthy; LaSalle street impassable; Madison street as dirty as possible; Fifth avenue revolting; Franklin street abominable; Market street atrocious; Randolph, South Water, Dearborn, Lake, and State streets disgraceful. On the whole, perhaps, Clark street is the worst. There may be some streets very bad, but they cannot surpass Clark street for unadulterated nastiness. Boats are as useless as buggies, for the liquid of which that thoroughfare mainly consists is too thin for a vehicle and too thick for a vessel. Until the Public Works Commissioners shall have been compelled to wallow three blocks through the centre of Clark street, no relief can be expected. The sooner, therefore, they prepare for that amusement the better. Perhaps the return of Commissioner Thompson from the South may bring about a change in the condition of the streets. Meanwhile, how about that order to remove debris from in front of completed buildings?

Sunday California Train.

The Government overland mail train will leave Chicago Sunday, March 16, at 10 a. m., via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, stopping at all regular stations on main line, and connecting at Omaha with Union Pacific express train for Denver, San Francisco, and all intermediate points. Tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy or Chicago & Northwestern Railroads will be taken on this train.

RACING GOSSIP.

Something About the Proposed July Meeting at Dexter Park.

The Determination to Make Chicago a Grand Racing Centre.

American Girl and Jim Irving Matched---Eastern Prospects.

The movement toward organizing a series of races at Dexter Park has begun early this season, the first four days of July having been already claimed and secured for summer meeting, when purses amounting to $40,000 or $45,000 will be offered. So much is already determined upon, and within the next few days the programme in detail will be published. Premiums both for trotting and running horses will be given, and the prospect is excellent for a successful meeting. The popular taste for the two classes of racing can be gratified at Dexter Park to an extent not possible on any other first-class race-course in America, as there are two separate tracks—one of the hard, smooth surface essential to fast trotting, and the other of the softer and more elastic quality, so vitally requisite for running. The trotting track is a full mile in length, and is one of the best shaped and finished courses in America. Heretofore it has not been regarded as "fast" by horse-owners, but it has been steadily improved during the past three years, and will soon be second to none in this regard. The running track is seven furlongs "from eend to eend," as Uncle John Harper would say, and ranks among the very best. It serves a valuable purpose during the training season, and is altogether used by both trotting and running trainers to "work" the horses under their charge. The stabling and shed accommodations at Dexter Park are hardly surpassed in America, in point of extent and convenience. In the matter of easy access to the Chicago people, it is peculiarly blessed, as it is reached by every main line of railway that enters Chicago, besides the State street cars, so that the transportation facilities are practically unlimited.

Dexter Park has not been leased for a term of years, as has been stated, but will, for the purposes of the racing-season of 1873, pass into the management of a club or association of gentlemen interested in turf matters, who will severally contribute money toward making up the purses and defraying expenses, trusting to good racing and a large attendance to make good the outlay. All question as to the solidity and responsibility of this year's organization is removed by the fact that Mr. William F. Tucker is the President and Mr. Albert Gage the Treasurer; while the most approved plan of arrangements is guaranteed by the selection, as Secretary and Manager, of Mr. J. C. Simpson, than whom a more competent and in every way satisfactory director of the details of racing affairs could not be found in all the land. Beyond the sum total of the purses to be offered, and the selection of the date, nothing definite has yet been resolved upon in connection with the July meeting. It is confidently expected, however, that the amount of money to be contested for will be sufficient to bring to Chicago all the fast flyers in the West, and perhaps some of the Eastern celebrities, and so insure four days of splendid racing. Moreover, it is considered quite probable that Messrs. Doble and Hickok, now in San Francisco to trot Rosalind against Occident, will so arrange their return as to reach Chicago in time for the Dexter Park meeting; and it is not impossible that it will be found an object to enter both Rosalind and Occident for a big purse or two. At all events, the right kind of men are at the head of affairs—gentlemen of wealth, respectability, and liberality,—and nothing that money and good management can do to secure a racing meeting of extraordinary interest will be left undone.

In case the July meeting proves to be reasonably successful—if it comes somewhere near paying expenses, as it certainly ought to do—it is contemplated to get up a fall meeting of magnificent proportions, when purses to the amount of $75,000, the largest sum of money ever offered at a race-meeting, will be hung up. Such a scheme, if properly carried out, would not fail to bring to Chicago all the famous horses of America, and would result in contests of speed such as have been rarely witnessed. There is manifested among the turfites of our city a stubborn determination to make Chicago the grand racing centre of the West. A good beginning was made last year, when the hastily organized meeting proved to be eminently successful in all respects; and from present appearances there would seem to be no doubt that the season of 1873 will witness great progress in this direction.

A BIG RACE IN PROSPECTIVE.

Some time ago William Lovell, owner of American Girl, issued a challenge, offering to match that celebrated trotting mare against any horse in the world, to harness or wagon, mile heats, best three in five, over the Fleetwood or Prospect Park tracks, for $2,500, $1,000 forfeit, on or before the 10th of May, 1873; Goldsmith Maid or Lucy to have the preference. This bold and liberal proposition met with no response from the owners of the two mares referred to, but it was not destined to go begging for acceptance. Now comes William Borst, the driver and trainer of the horse Jim Irving, by authority of the owner of the horse, Senator James Irving, of New York City, and accepts the challenge without condition, offering to trot any race, any distance, or any track, and for any amount of money that shall suit Mr. Lovell. Jim Irving will be remembered as the hitherto unknown thoroughbred gelding who made his debut at the Buffalo races last year, and astonished the world by his wonderful performances. American Girl has wintered splendidly, and is in capital condition for training. The same being true of Jim Irving, the race should prove to be one of the most interesting and notable contests recorded.

EASTERN RACING PROSPECTS.

An Eastern paper, having consulted the various programmes of running meetings to take place at Jerome Park, Long Brand, and Saratoga, finds that between the 7th of June and the 15th of August there will be twenty-six days' racing, during which about ninety races will be contested. Last year 348 race-horses ran at the great meetings, two-thirds of them in New York State, and it is certain there will be even more this year.

THE THOMAS-RUBINSTEIN SEASON.

The sale of seats for the Thomas-Rubinstein season, next week, continues good. It is now announced that, in addition to the Monday night concert at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, and the Tuesday night concert at the Union Park Congregational Church, a matinee will be given on Wednesday afternoon at Aiken's Theatre. The programme for the matinee has not yet been announced, for which reason we suggest to the management that they cannot confer a greater favor upon concert-goers than to give them the Ocean symphony under Rubinstein's own direction. They could not present a more attractive card.

THE GREELEY MONUMENT.

Since my last report—TRIBUNE, March 8—I have received from a gentleman on the West Side, Chicago,

Cash	$ 2.00
Previously reported	180.60
	$182.60

Transmitted to W. W. Niles, Chairman, March 8, by draft, $182.60. Also the names of donors. I will be pleased to receive and forward any other sums. WILLIAM BROSS, Committee.

MARCH, 14, 1873.

Burning of a Sleeping Car.

From the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle, March 12.

The night line or express which left New Buffalo for this city *via* the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, at 12:20 last night, 11th, brought with it the Pullman sleeping coach "Algoma," which was tolerably well filled with passengers. It came in safety to Fenn's Mills, fifteen miles south of Holland City, which is twenty-four miles from this city. Just after leaving Fenn's Mills the forward end of the coach was discovered to be on fire. It was supposed that the fire caught from a towel which the porter or conductor left hanging over a lamp. The flames from it communicated with the hangings or curtains near it, in the coach. Some of the passengers, becoming alarmed, rushed out of the doors at each end of the coach. The car being in motion, opening the doors made a fearful draught which soon fanned the flames so vigorously as to set the wood-work of the car on fire. The car was soon uncoupled from the rest of the train, and the train drawn away from it so that it could not set the other cars on fire. By this time the train was near Richmond, four miles this side of Fenn's mills.

The passengers all escaped without personal injury, though the car burned so rapidly some of them had to leave it only partially clothed, and most of them left their carpet sacks, overcoats, and other effects in the burning coach. How much of such property was thus destroyed, our informant did not know, nor how many passengers were in the coach. One gentleman claimed that he lost quite a large sum of money which he had to leave in the coach. The "Algoma" was a total wreck. The remainder of the train reached this city in safety; it was delayed but a short time.

A SAD STORY OF CRIME.

The Revenge of a Vindictive Boy---Murder of an Innocent Girl---The Terrible Death of the Murderer.

Salisbury, Md. (March 10), Special Dispatch to the Baltimore American.

The murder of Amelia Shockley by George Hall is still the theme of general comment. The deceased girl was beloved by every one because of her amiability and beauty, and there is great grief at her death. It seems that Hall had attended the same school up to a week previous to the sad affair. He had shown a decided preference for her for more than a year, but she had never given him any encouragement. He was a youth of violent temper and morose disposition, and jealously resented any attention shown to her by others. He had written a note to her about a week before, which was written very illegibly, so that when she tried to read it to her family she could only decipher a word here and there. He was engaged in chopping wood near by the school-house, and had been seen skulking about with a gun.

On the Wednesday previous to the murder he approached the school children and persuaded her younger brother, Elijah, to walk forward and set his dinner-kettle up as a mark for him to shoot at, at the same time telling Amelia to remain with him. She, however, went forward with her brother, and it is thought this circumstance saved her life at that time. The particulars of the murder are substantially as stated. The Coroner's jury were convened at about 9 o'clock in the evening. They examined four of the children and the teacher, and rendered their verdict in a very short time.

The funeral services of Miss Shockley, yesterday, were conducted by Rev. J. L. Mills, of the Methodist Protestant Church, a large concourse attending. Expressions of grief and resentment were universally expressed.

The murderer was evidently incited by jealousy and despair of obtaining her affections. Miss Shockley was above Hall socially and intellectually, and, just blooming into womanhood, was displaying a grace and attractiveness that would have rendered her the belle of the county. Being convinced that his suit was hopeless, he determined that no one else should enjoy the love that was denied him, and so cut off her young life in this cruel manner. Before her bleeding body had fallen to the ground he was in flight. The pursuit of Friday night and Saturday failed to discover him, and through ignorance of his fate the search was kept up after he had met a horrible death Saturday afternoon. He reached the railroad between Kingston and Westover. He joined a negro woman and girl who were walking along the road and announced his intention to kill himself. The woman remonstrated with him and he suffered the passenger train to go by. He left them and about an hour afterwards, between 5 and 6 o'clock, he was seen by the engineer of the freight train standing near the track. As the train advanced he threw himself under it, and was crushed under the wheels. The place was between Kingston and Westover on the Eastern Shore Railroad. The body was brought to Salisbury on the 10 o'clock morning train. The entire face was cut off, the skull crushed, and the brains scattered. The left arm was cut off and the right crushed badly. The right foot was cut entirely off, about half of it remaining in the shoe. The bones of both legs were crushed near the thighs. The whole body was shockingly crushed and mangled, it being only recognizable by the clothing. He was first identified by the schoolmaster, Adams, and Elijah, the murdered girl's brother, who was sent for. Afterwards his father came in and identified him. The body was taken in charge by his father about half-past 1, and removed to his late home. A numerous crowd were gathered around the station, but there was no expression of sympathy for the poor wretch, but there were even some appearances of pleasure at his death. So closed this horrid tragedy.

NEW YORK TOWN ELECTIONS.

Results of the Elections for Supervisors---Republican Losses.

From the Albany Argus.

The appended table exhibits the political result of the elections for Supervisors in the counties named. The opposition is mainly Democratic, although a number of Liberal and Independent Republicans, elected over the Administration candidates, are also included in the list. Counties fully redeemed or tied are placed in *italics*. They number fifteen. The Opposition carry *twenty* of the thirty-seven counties this year, while last year they carried only five. In the cities the same reaction is visible; the Democrats carry six of the eleven, notwithstanding they were badly beaten in them all last fall:

RESULT OF THE TOWN MEETINGS.

	1873. Adm.	1873. Opp.	1872. Adm.	1872. Opp.	G'ns Adm.	G'ns Opp.
Broome	10	10	13	7	..	3
Cattaraugus	16	17	21	11	..	6
Cayuga	23	7	23	7	..	..
Chautauqua	12	14	20	6	..	8
Chemung	7	4	6	5	1	..
Chenango	12	9	14	7	..	2
Columbia	11	11	11	9	..	2
Cortland	9	6	9	6	..	..
Dutchess	11	14	21	4	..	10
Delaware	10	8	8	10	2	..
Erie	30	13	..	..	..	..
Franklin	7	9	9	7	..	2
Herkimer	8	11	13	6	..	5
Jefferson	13	13	16	10	..	3
Lewis	5	12	9	8	..	4
Livingston	10	7	12	5	..	2
Madison	11	3	12	2	..	1
Monroe	18	15	20	13	..	2
Montgomery	4	6	4	6	..	..
Oneida	19	22	25	16	..	6
Onondaga	18	9	19	8	..	1
Ontario	5	11	11	4	..	7
Orange	5	17	8	14	..	4
Oswego	17	10	12	15	5	..
Otsego	7	17	12	12	..	5
Rensselaer	11	18	13	16	..	2
St. Lawrence	31	3	32	2	..	1
Saratoga	8	12	13	7	..	5
Schoharie	6	10	7	9	..	1
Schuyler	2	6	4	4	..	2
Steuben	11	21	14	18	..	3
Tioga	9	3	6	4	1	..
Ulster	12	13	12	8	..	5
Washington	13	4	11	6	2	..
Wayne	10	5	10	5	..	..
Wyoming	11	5	11	5	..	..
Yates	5	4	7	2	..	2
Total gains	..	..	..	..	10	94

THE CITIES.

Auburn—John S. Brown (Rep.), Mayor.
Binghamton—Benjamin N. Loomis (Dem.), Mayor.
Cohoes—Democratic.
Elmira—Luther Caldwell (Dem.), Mayor.
Newburgh—Francis Scott (Rep.), Treasurer.
Oswego—Albertus Perry (Dem.), Mayor.
Poughkeepsie—Harvey G. Eastman (Rep.), Mayor.
Rochester—John Williams (Dem.), Treasurer.
Rome—George Merrill (Dem.), Mayor.
Syracuse—— Wallace (Rep.), Mayor.
Troy—William Kemp (Rep.), Mayor.
Utica—Charles K. Grannis (Dem.), Mayor.

Congressman Roberts Refuses Back Pay.

The Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary United States Treasury:

DEAR SIR: I have this day instructed the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives to pay into the Treasury of the United States the amount of my back pay as member of the Forty-second Congress. Having voted against the bill for the increase of pay, chiefly in consequence of this particular feature, I would not feel justified in accepting money, the granting of which I opposed with my vote.

I will further say that I was undecided whether to distribute the amount among the charities of my Congressional District, or turn it over to the Treasury of the United States; but, on consideration, I deem the course I have taken the proper one under the circumstances.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
WILLIAM R. ROBERTS,
Fifth Congressional District.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1873.

—The railroad bridge at La Crosse, on which work has already commenced, will be 4,000 feet, one draw 360 feet wide, and two spans of 250 feet each. The structure will cost $1,000,000, the bondholders of the Southern Minnesota Railroad furnishing the money. A company of New York capitalists have contracted to build it, and have it completed within four months from the 1st of February last. There will have to be some lively work done.

THE STATE C...

The Warehouse ... spection Bill ... Adverse...

Bill Reported in ... Regulate Charges ... Yards.

Proposition to Elect S... Principle of Mino... resentation

Text of Two More ... Introduced in th...

Report of the Supreme C... the Revision of the...

Special Dispatch to The Ch...

CANAL BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 14.—... nal bill was read a second ti... tion to refer to the Appropr... was made. The managers ... stupidly opposed the reference ... Mr. Connelly to his feet with ... submit the appropriation to the ... tion to table the reference pr... A motion to reconsider was tab... the bill was made the special o... day next.

WAREHOUSE BOA...

Mr. Johnston, from the Com... Commerce, reported back the b... Board of Trade providing ... of a Board of Warehouse and ... and for flexibility in grading gr... mendation that they do not pa... unthinkingly concurred.

JUDICIAL APPORTION...

The House discussed the Ju... ment bill, voted down all amen... House and Senate bills, which ... dered to a third reading, and ... order for next Wednesday, whe... a full house, an emergency vote ... at that time. The House bill w... the Senate bill put on its passag...

LEAVE OF ABSENC...

was granted a large number of ... when Speaker Cullom reminded ... if any business was to be do... Monday, a quorum should re... adjourn the House.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZA...

The Senate declined to pass t... ganization bill recommended by ... the cause of its failure being th... and town authorities jurisdictio... cities. It got twenty votes.

APPROPRIATIONS...

The House Committee on S... recommended the appropriation... the next two years, as follows ... Children, $24,000; Blind Asylu... diers' Orphans' Home, $50,000; ... Institute, $84,750; Normal U... per annum, and $6,950 to p... Northern Insane Asylum, $132,6... ordered printed.

PENITENTIARY COMMIS...

A delegation of Senators and ... waited upon the Governor to u... ment as Penitentiary Commi... Dunne, of Peoria, an Irish Rep... supported by his Senator and ... and by others. The Governor ... tion under advisement.

THE PENITENTIARY CO...

met to-day, and did nothing. ... who came from Chicago, decline... he had read the testimony he w... upon to refute.

BILL SIGNED.

The Governor signed the eme... ishing the Recorder's Court in L...

RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. Lietze introduced another ... the House. It provides that a... poration that shall hereafter m... discriminations in their charges ... ance and transportation of passe... within this State shall be deeme... misdemeanor, and, on convi... for the first offense be fined ... not exceeding $5,000; for the ... in any sum not less than $5,000 ... $10,000; and for the third offen... its charter, property, and franchi... Any railroad corporation violati... provisions contained in this a... ceeded against by indictment ... Court of the proper county wher... was committed. The remaining ... for indictment by a Grand Jury, ... cases like criminal offenses of ...

UNION STOCK YARD...

The House Committee on Agric... a bill to regulate the Union Stock ... no more than 50 per cent over an... rent market price shall be charge... plied to stock, and imposing a pen... than $100 nor more than $500 fo... to be recovered before any Justic... or Police Magistrate. The Sen... has not finished taking testimony... to have any amount of it in additi... report.

THE PENITENTIARY INVESTI...

It was Mr. Wharton, of the Jo... one of the parties engaged in p... alleged Penitentiary irregulariti... through a severe course of ... Quinn. Major Beardslee told ... Wharton had said that the Com... bribed some members of the ... that the "thirty pieces of silver ... their pockets. Wharton said ... it rumored, and told a fri... know who told him; it w... and must have been a man; ... whether it was in Chicago, Joliet, ... did not know where he was to... know when; did not know wh... could not say; it did not origi... fertile brain. Mr. Quinn ran the ... torture by informing Wharton t... a —— fool. This attempt by the ... which, it would seem, from a ... the manner in which that side con... is malicious and vindictive—to ... Committee in advance of its repo... they anticipated the report woul... them. The Committee allows a... issues, cross-talk between coun... tions by outsiders, and, instead ... and decorum of a court, there is ... of a base-ball field.

POSTPONED.

The Jones resolution relative to ... of the Railroad and Warehouse ... and the Morrison resolution to ... mile the maximum rate for pass... roads, were postponed until Tuesd...

KEGS AND BOTTLES.

Mr. Lomax, of Cook, is happ... from ear to ear, because his Keg ... went through the House, having f... fore, for want of seven votes. It ... facturers and brewers a sort of ri... bottles, kegs, &c., found in the h... dealers and others.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION FOR...

Senator Murphy offered a resol... the State into seventeen Senatori... that Senators could be elected on t... minority representation, the pres... districts to remain as Representati... was laid over. The constitutionali... cession is at least doubtful.

COMMITTEE CLERKS.

The Senate resolved to dispense ... clerks after March 20, except ... solute necessity.

ROLL CALL.

The Senate made an attempt ... ding roll call, which puts the ... record, but failed by 22 to 20. ... of it one of these days.

THE MAYOR'S BILL.

...Waite, of Cook, when the ... Mayor's bill failed yesterday, ... to reconsider, so that he cou... other time. The Senate i... understand that the bill was intr... against Mayor Medill, and ... being made to pa... vindictive feeling ... men who assume to legislate for ... They are threatening to kill every ... not passed. They stated this mor... Judicial Apportionment should no... the House if the Senate did not ... bill; that they would kill bill 19... perpetrate wholesale murder on g... ples. They are savage, wild, dan...

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Warehouse and Grain Inspection Bill Reported Adversely.

Bill Reported in the House to Regulate Charges at Stock Yards.

Proposition to Elect Senators on the Principle of Minority Representation.

Text of Two More Railroad Bills Introduced in the House.

Report of the Supreme Court Judges on the Revision of the Statutes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CANAL BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 14.—The Senate Canal bill was read a second time, when a motion to refer to the Appropriation Committee was made. The managers of the measure stupidly opposed the reference, which brought Mr. Connelly to his feet with an amendment to submit the appropriation to the people. A motion to table the reference prevailed—54 to 50. A motion to reconsider was tabled—50 to 47—and the bill was made the special order for Wednesday next.

WAREHOUSE BOARD.

Mr. Johnston, from the Committee on Internal Commerce, reported back the bill proposed by the Board of Trade providing for the creation of a Board of Warehouse and Grain Inspection, and for flexibility in grading grain, with a recommendation that they do not pass, and the House unthinkingly concurred.

JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT.

The House discussed the Judicial Apportionment bill, voted down all amendments, and the House and Senate bills, which are alike, were ordered to a third reading, and made the special order for next Wednesday, when, if there is not a full house, an emergency vote cannot be taken at that time. The House bill will be tabled, and the Senate bill put on its passage.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

was granted a large number of members at noon, when Speaker Cullom reminded the House that, if any business was to be done Saturday and Monday, a quorum should remain or he would adjourn the House.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The Senate declined to pass the Township Organization bill recommended by the Committee, the cause of its failure being that it gave county and town authorities jurisdiction over towns and cities. It got twenty votes.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on State Institutions recommended the appropriations per annum for the next two years, as follows: Feeble-Minded Children, $24,000; Blind Asylum, $17,500; Soldiers' Orphans' Home, $50,000; Deaf and Dumb Institute, $84,750; Normal University, $16,000 per annum, and $6,950 to pay indebtedness; Northern Insane Asylum, $132,625. The bills were ordered printed.

PENITENTIARY COMMISSIONER.

A delegation of Senators and Representatives waited upon the Governor to urge the appointment as Penitentiary Commissioner of P. J. Dunne, of Peoria, an Irish Republican. He is supported by his Senator and Representatives, and by others. The Governor took the application under advisement.

THE PENITENTIARY COMMITTEE

met to-day, and did nothing. Mr. Washburn, who came from Chicago, declined to testify until he had read the testimony he was to be called upon to refute.

BILL SIGNED.

The Governor signed the emergency bill abolishing the Recorder's Court in LaSalle and Peru.

RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. Lietze introduced another Railroad bill to the House. It provides that any railroad corporation that shall hereafter make any unjust discriminations in their charges for the conveyance and transportation of passengers or freight within this State shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, for the first offense be fined in any sum not exceeding $5,000; for the second offense, any sum not less than $5,000 nor more than $10,000; and for the third offense shall forfeit its charter, property, and franchise to the State. Any railroad corporation violating any of the provisions contained in this act shall be proceeded against by indictment in the Circuit Court of the proper county wherein such offense was committed. The remaining sections provide for indictment by a Grand Jury, and for trial of cases like criminal offenses of a similar nature.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

The House Committee on Agriculture reported a bill to regulate the Union Stock Yards, so that no more than 50 per cent over and above the current market price shall be charged for feed supplied to stock, and imposing a penalty of not less than $100 nor more than $500 for each offense, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace or Police Magistrate. The Senate Committee has not finished taking testimony, but promises to have any amount of it in addition to a verbose report.

THE PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATION.

It was Mr. Wharton, of the Joliet *Republican*, one of the parties engaged in prosecuting the alleged Penitentiary irregularities, who was put through a severe course of sprouts by Mr. Quinn. Major Beardslee told Mr. Quinn that Wharton had said that the Commissioners had bribed some members of the Committee, and that the "thirty pieces of silver" were then in their pockets. Wharton said he had heard it rumored, and told a friend; did not know who told him; it wasn't a woman and must have been a man; did not know whether it was in Chicago, Joliet, or Springfield; did not know where he was told it; did not know when; did not know where or when; could not say; it did not originate in his own fertile brain. Mr. Quinn ran the risk of eternal torture by informing Wharton that he must be a —— fool. This attempt by the prosecution—which, it would seem, from a candid view of the manner in which that side conducts the case, is malicious and vindictive—to blacken the Committee in advance of its report looks as if they anticipated the report would not sustain them. The Committee allows all sorts of side issues, cross-talk between counsel, interpolations by outsiders, and, instead of the dignity and decorum of a court, there is the confusion of a base-ball field.

POSTPONED.

The Jones resolution relative to the abolition of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and the Morrison resolution to make 2 cents a mile the maximum rate for passengers on railroads, were postponed until Tuesday next.

KEGS AND BOTTLES.

Mr. Lomax, of Cook, is happy, and smiles from ear to ear, because his Keg and Bottle bill went through the House, having failed once before, for want of seven votes. It allows manufacturers and brewers a sort of right to replevin bottles, kegs, &c., found in the hands of junk-dealers and others.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION FOR SENATORS.

Senator Murphy offered a resolution to divide the State into seventeen Senatorial districts, so that Senators could be elected on the principle of minority representation, the present Senatorial districts to remain as Representative districts. It was laid over. The constitutionality of the proposition is at least doubtful.

COMMITTEE CLERKS.

The Senate resolved to dispense with committee clerks after March 20, except in cases of absolute necessity.

ROLL CALL.

The Senate made an attempt to abolish the calling roll call, which puts the absentees on record, but failed by 22 to 20. They will get at it one of these days.

THE MAYOR'S BILL.

Mr. Waite, of Cook, when the bill repealing the Mayor's bill failed yesterday, entered a motion to reconsider, so that he could resuscitate it some other time. The Senate is beginning to understand that the bill was introduced out of spite against Mayor Medill, and the desperate effort being made to pass it shows a vindictive feeling unworthy of men who assume to legislate for an entire State. They are threatening to kill everything if that is not passed. They stated this morning that the Judicial Apportionment should never go through the House if the Senate did not reconsider the bill; that they would kill bill 19 and 300, and perpetrate wholesale murder on general principles. They are savage, wild, dangerous. What is going to become of the people if they don't restrain themselves? They will abolish the people. To give them an opportunity of showing that they are not moved by mere personal animosity if the bill is reconsidered, an amendment will be proposed that the bill shall not take effect until Jan. 1, 1874, when the present Mayor will be out of office. The Senators from the country do not desire to become parties to personal quarrels, and think it would be unbecoming its dignity for the General Assembly of Illinois to lend itself to a movement to censure a public officer to curry favor and secure the support of a few men either in the House or Senate. In the meantime, Mr. Hesing and Mr. Rehm having returned to Chicago.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The House passed the Senate bill making the election of Justices of the Peace uniform throughout the State. It does not affect the Cook County Justices.

ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE.

Bill 454, introduced by Mr. Condon and referred to Judiciary Committee, provides for enforcing obedience to that part of Art. 5, of Sect. 5 of the Constitution which declares that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and others named therein shall be ineligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected.

Sec. 1 recites the provisions of the Constitution declaring certain persons ineligible, and provides if they shall accept any other State or Federal office during the term for which they were elected, they shall thereafter be perpetually ineligible to any office of honor, profit, or trust in this State.

Sec. 2 declares that in all elections of United States Senators, any votes cast for any of the officers declared ineligible shall not be counted or allowed to affect the result.

SUPREME COURT RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following is the report of the Supreme Judges on revision of the Statutes:

To the Governor of the State of Illinois:

In pursuance of Sec. 31 of Art. 6 of the Constitution, the following report is respectfully submitted:

Only a few of the Circuit Judges have made reports to us. This is probably to be attributed to the fact that the entire statutes have been under revision for several years. The statutes of the last session, which have changed so materially the laws which have governed us for more than a quarter of a century, have not been in operation long enough to be thoroughly tested. We have, therefore, felt it incumbent on us to recommend only a slight modification.

Our attention has been called to some defects by the Circuit Judges, and in the administration of the laws some omissions have occurred to us. To remedy these we herewith present a few bills.

It is the safest rule to make as little change in the laws as possible. When a statute has been in force for a long time, has been construed by the courts, and is generally understood, unless it has operated oppressively or mischievously, its continuance will prevent litigation and best subserve the public good.

There is no statute of limitation in actions of forcible entry and detainer, or forcible detainer. This is an omission which should be remedied. No reason is apparent why they should be excluded from the operation of statutes designed as statutes of repose. In the bill submitted the time is left blank; but we would suggest eighteen months as a suitable bar to such actions.

The report of the Circuit Judges, and our own experience, suggest the propriety of a repeal of the law allowing the Circuit Judges to fix a solicitor's fee in partition cases. The fees are often excessively high—indeed oppressive upon the parties—and for a much larger amount than could be obtained by contract. We think that the fees in such cases should be arranged between the parties and counsel by contract as in other cases.

We present a bill to repeal the rule in Shelley's case. This is an old rule of the common law, obligatory upon the courts, and which, in its operation, often defeats the actual intention of the testator. The larger portion of the States have repealed the rule, and we recommend its repeal here.

Poor men who have not the means to pay traveling expenses and bills at hotels, are compelled to attend court as witnesses. This is often a great hardship to the witness, and a serious inconvenience to his family. The law should not impose this burden. Litigants generally have the ability to pay their witnesses, and, when they do not sue as poor persons, should be required so to do. When parties indulge in the luxury of litigation, they should enjoy it at their own expense, and not at the expense of their witnesses.

We also present a bill to allow a tender, in cases of unliquidated damages, as well as in cases upon the contract. In principle, there is no reason for the distinction. The right to be discharged from costs should exist in one case as well as in the other.

The change proposed in the "act in regard to the administration of estates" we regard as important. It will be perceived that we have merely re-enacted the law, with one modification. This law has stood the test of time, been generally approved, and has operated no injury or mischief of which we are aware.

The law proposed to be amended makes actions survive for all injuries to the person for assault and battery, for fraud and deceit. This class of actions cannot be defended so well after the death of one of the parties, and the estate would be placed at great disadvantage. We think it is safest and wisest not to remove the "ancient landmarks."

We submit two other bills for the consideration of the Legislature,—one to permit the same defense in a proceeding to foreclose a mortgage by *scire facias* as to a bill in chancery for foreclosure; and one to prevent the reversal of causes in the Supreme Court, for technical error, in the form of a judgment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. B. LAWRENCE,
P. H. WALKER,
SIDNEY BREESE,
JOHN M. SCOTT,
ANTHONY THORNTON,
W. K. MCALLISTER,
BENJ. R. SHELDON.

MORE RAILROAD BILLS.

Mr. Morrison, a member of the Railroad Committee, has prepared two contributions to railroad literature, one to regulate passenger, and the other freight rates. They were introduced and ordered to be printed. Following are copies:

PASSENGER RATES.

A BILL for an act to establish a reasonable maximum rate of railroad passenger fare, and to enforce fines and penalties for violations thereof.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That the reasonable maximum rate of fare which any railroad corporation shall be allowed to charge for the transportation of passengers on its respective railroads in this State, with baggage not exceeding 100 pounds in weight for each passenger, shall be and the same is hereby established as follows, to-wit: For any person 10 years old, or more, 3 cents per mile; for any person less than 10 years old, 1½ cents per mile. Provided, that 10 cents additional may be charged and collected from each passenger who neglects to purchase a ticket, if one might have been procured.

SEC. 2. Any railroad corporation which shall charge, demand, or receive a higher or larger amount for the transportation of passengers than that specified in the first section of this act, shall, on conviction, be fined for the first offense not exceeding $1,000, for the second offense not exceeding $5,000, and for any subsequent offense after the second, not less than $10,000, or shall forfeit its property and franchise, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. Any conductor, station agent, or other agent of any railroad corporation, who shall charge, demand, or receive any greater or higher amount for the transportation of passengers than that in the first section of this act specified, shall, on conviction, be fined for the first offense not less than $25; for the second offense not less than $25 nor more than $50, and for any subsequent offense, after the second, not less than $100 nor more than $200, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than one month nor more than three months, and in such case he shall stand committed to the county jail until the fine and costs are paid or he is otherwise legally discharged from custody.

SEC. 4. The term railroad corporation, as used in this act, shall be construed so as to include any individual, firm, company, association, and corporation that uses or operates any railroad (other than street railroads) in this State, and this act shall be liberally construed so as to enforce its provisions and penalties.

SEC. 5. The fines, penalties, and forfeitures provided for in Sec. 2 of this act may be recovered and enforced in an action of debt in the Circuit Court of the county in which the offense was committed, in the name of the people of the State of Illinois, for the use of the common school fund of such county, without any bond for costs; and it shall be the duty of the State's Attorney of such county to prosecute such suits whenever he is advised of any violation of the provisions of this act. In case of forfeiture of property or franchise, the same shall vest in the State of Illinois, to be used and disposed of as the General Assembly may provide.

SEC. 6. The fines and penalties provided for in Section 3 of this act may be recovered and enforced in actions of debt before any Justice of the Peace of the county in which the offense was committed, in the name of the People of the State of Illinois, for the use of the common school fund of such county, without bond for costs.

FREIGHT-RATES.

A BILL for an act to correct abuses and to prevent unjust discriminations and extortions in the rates of freight-tariffs on the different railroads in this State.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That it shall be unlawful for any railroad corporation doing business in this State to unjustly charge, demand, or receive a greater or higher rate or price for the receipt, handling, or transportation of freight, or for the use of any car for that purpose from any station on the railroad of such corporation to any other station on such railroad, than that which it at the same time charges, demands, or receives for the receipts, handling, or transportation of the same class of freight, or for the use of any car for that purpose for the same or any greater distance on any part of such railroad other than from one terminus of such railroad to the other terminus thereof. And the fact that any such higer rate or price is charged, demanded, or received by any such corporation for the receipt, handling, or transportation of freight or for the use of a car for that purpose from any station on its railroad to another station thereon, than that which is at the same time charged, demanded, or received by it for the receipt, handling, or transportation of the same class of freight or for the use of a car for that purpose over any equal or greater distance on any part of such railroad other than from terminus to terminus, shall be prima facie evidence that such charge, demand, or receipt is unjust.

SEC. 2. Any railroad corporation which shall be guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of the first section of this act shall on conviction be fined for the first offense not exceeding $1,000, and for the second offense not exceeding $5,000, and for any subsequent offense after the second not exceeding $10,000 or forfeiture of its property and franchises, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. The fines, penalties, and forfeitures provided for in Section 2 of this act may be recovered and enforced in an action of debt in the Circuit Court of the county in which the offense was committed, in the name of the People of the State of Illinois, for the use of the common school fund of such county without bond for cost, and it shall be the duty of the State's Attorney of such county to prosecute such suits whenever he is advised of the violation of any of the provisions of this act. In case of forfeiture of property or franchise, the same shall vest in the State of Illinois, to be used or disposed of as the General Assembly may provide.

SEC. 4. The term railroad corporation as used in this act shall be deemed and taken to mean any individual, firm, company, association, or corporation, using or operating any railroad (other than street railroads) in this State, and this act shall be liberally construed so as to enforce its provisions and penalties.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 14, 1873.

ROLL CALL.

Senate met at 10 o'clock. The yeas and nays were called upon a motion to dispense with calling roll. Lost,—yeas 20; nays, 22.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules to consider a resolution rescinding the resolution requiring daily roll-call.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on Revision reported a bill revising the act relating to idiots and lunatics, and recommending its passage. Ordered printed.

The Committee on Revenue reported adversely upon several bills, amending the Revenue law, and introduced a substitute for the same. The substitute was ordered to a first reading.

The Committee on Expenses of the General Assembly reported favorably upon the resolution, to it submitted, providing for discharging all Committee Clerks, and recommended their discharge upon March 23. The Senate refused to recommit the report, and it was finally concurred in.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

By consent, Senator MURPHY offered a resolution, providing for constitutional amendment, applying the principle of minority representation in the election of Senators. Laid over, under the rule.

BILLS ON A THIRD READING.

Mr. Waite's bill, revising the law in relation to township organization, was read a third time, discussed, and a motion to recommit to the Committee on Township Organization, was lost. The bill was put upon its passage and lost—ayes, 20; noes, 18.

A motion to reconsider was filed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

NEW BILL.

By Mr. Morrison—To regulate rates of transportation on railroads for freights and passengers:

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on Agriculture reported back the Union Stock Yards bill, with an amendment. Ordered to a second reading. Also reported favorably Bill 283, to amend the Estray law. Also reported favorably Bill 363; amending the Canada Thistle act.

SECOND READING.

House Bill 378, to prevent the destruction of game and fish, was read, and ordered to a third reading.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

House Bill 325, which is the beer-barrel and pop-bottle protection bill, was taken up. The House voted to reconsider its previous action, and the bill was passed—yeas; 103; nays, 21.

Senate bill 134, an emergency bill, defining and determining the official terms of Justices and Constables, and amending the act of 1872, in relation to the election and qualification of said officers, was passed—yeas, 131; nays, 0.

House bill 393, and Senate bill 207 on same subject, dividing the State in Judicial Circuits, were taken up and considered on a second reading. An amendment, making changes in the proposed Tenth and Eleventh Circuits, was laid upon the table.

Mr. SWAN offered an amendment making various changes in southern districts.

M. ALEXANDER (Montgomery) moved to lay the amendment on the table. Carried.

Mr. JAQUESS offered an amendment making changes in the Fifteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fourth Circuits.

Mr. THORNTON moved to lay the amendment on the table. Carried—yeas, 73; nays, 40.

Mr. COLLINS offered an amendment making changes in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts. Tabled.

Mr. INSCORE offered an amendment which was ruled out of order.

Another amendment making changes in southern districts was lost.

The House bill was then ordered to a third reading. The Senate bill was also read a second time, and ordered to a third reading, and both bills were made the special order for next Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

EDUCATIONAL BILLS.

On motion of Mr. SNOW, various educational bills were made the special order for next Thursday.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. QUINN—For relief of discharged convicts.

By Mr. SHERIDAN—To repeal the act in relation to townships in Kankakee County.

By Mr. LEITZ—Regulating railroads.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on Inland Commerce reported adversely the House bill providing separate Commissioners for railroads and warehouses; also, against the bill providing for a Board of Inspectors of grain, which were laid on the table.

The Committee on State Charities reported favorably the bill to prevent the desecration of burial grounds.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

was granted to various members.

The SPEAKER called attention to the fact that the business of the House will be suspended if there is no quorum to-morrow and Monday.

Recess till 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

PROPOSED LEVEE.

Mr. RAMSEY offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the expediency and cost of constructing a levee along the American bottom. Referred.

STATE CHARITIES.

The Committee on Appropriations reported favorably bills making appropriations to support the various State institutions.

LOCK AND DAM BILL.

The Senate bill providing for building a lock and dam at Copperas Creek on the Illinois River was read a second time.

A motion was made that the bill be ordered to a third reading.

Mr. JONES moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CONNOLLY denounced the action of the friends of the bill in crowding it to a third reading without allowing an opportunity to offer amendments.

The motion to refer was laid on the table—yeas, 54; nays, 50.

Mr. CONNOLLY offered an amendment providing for submitting the question of appropriating money for this purpose to the people at the next regular election.

The bill and amendments were made the special order for half past 2 o'clock p. m., next Wednesday.

Adjourned till 10 a. m. to-morrow.

R. P. MORGAN, JR.

A Statement from Him in Regard to His Relation to the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

[We have been requested to publish the following.—EDITOR TRIBUNE.]

To the Editor of the Bloomington Leader:

A new Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners having been confirmed by the Senate, my term of office is thereby ended. I beg leave to make a statement in regard to my relation to that Commission which, under the forms of official reports, could not be properly made. The Commission was unhappily constituted in the beginning. Mr. Koerner, who was appointed as its legal member, and upon whose professional attainments it was expected that the Board would mainly rely, was early found, whilst possessing ample knowledge of his duty, to be acting as in the interest of the various railroad corporations of the State, and proved to be a dead weight and drag upon all the efforts made by the other members of the Commission to enforce the laws of the State regulating the rates of charges by railroads.

In spite of the strenuous efforts of himself as Chairman and legal member of the Commission to stifle judicial investigations, and thus prolong the decision of the right of the people to control the railroads of the State, the case commenced in the McLean County Circuit Court has been pushed through to a decision in the Supreme Court, and only failed in recovering final judgment of forfeiture and ouster by reason of certain formal defects in the Freight act of 1871, which, it is said by good authority, may be easily remedied.

The right of the State to control all its railroad corporations is, it seems, abundantly established by this decision of the Supreme Court, and while the formal judgment was in favor of the railroad company prosecuted, yet the substantial decision upholds the right claimed by the Legislature to control and regulate the charges of railroads for the transportation of property, so as to prevent unjust discriminations and extortions.

When the views of the Supreme Court shall be met, and the act of 1871 modified in some of its details, as suggested, then the various railroad companies of the State will be subjected to such just control as the wisdom of the Legislature and the interests of the people at large may seem to demand.

I am happy in believing that under our form of government, nothing is more certain, the experience of Great Britain and Belgium to the contrary notwithstanding, and the Dartmouth College decision also, than that the railroad corporations of this State, and the country at large, will be brought into just relations with the necessities of the people by laws having due regard for the rights of each to the other.

These corporations will be *required* to conduct their business with thorough economy and sound system, in lieu of the present vicious transportation melee, the outgrowth mainly of the foolish strifes of dishonest railroad manipulators, and will be permitted to make just dividends only upon the actual capital really invested, the result of reasonable rates, and intelligent and economical management. Profitable and unprofitable business will not be allowed to be thrown together indiscriminately as now, and aggregate earnings, without limit of law, lumped out, with no certain knowledge of their details, except that wrongful discriminations have been made against all unprotected communities, and extortionate rates charged in all possible cases.

My knowledge, obtained as a member of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, since its organization, convinces me that with proper modifications of the laws, indicated by experience, the Commission may be made highly useful to the interests of the people at large, both in reference to its control over the railroads of the State, and also as to the inspection, receipt, and transfer of grain in the warehouses of Chicago and elsewhere.

A commission, properly constituted with persons earnestly resolved to enforce the laws irrespective of private interest, cannot fail to advance the welfare of all the citizens of the State.

In reference to railroads and warehouses, the Board, as contemplated by the law creating it, is doubtless the best form in which to delegate executive powers, for the purposes intended. It is to be hoped, therefore, that no change will be made in this regard, at least until a more thorough demonstration shall have been made by the new Board, with amended laws, and a suitable appropriation of money to enforce obedience to them.

In conclusion, permit me, through your paper, to thank all those friends who have so kindly expressed their confidence in me, that my obligations as Commissioner were faithfully adhered to, and that my official duties were earnestly performed.

RICHARD P. MORGAN, JR.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 14, 1873.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Resolutions of the Iroquois County Farmers' Convention.

A recent convention of farmers at Watseka, Iroquois County, Ill., adopted the following among other resolutions:

Resolved, That, in obedience to the universal law, that the creature is not above the creator, we declare our unalterable conviction that all corporations are subject to regulation by law.

Resolved, That we call upon every department of the State Government, executive, legislative, and judicial, in their joint and several capacities, to execute the Constitution and laws now in force; and, if amendments or new laws are needed to enforce obedience, we call for their speedy enactment.

Resolved, That cheap transportation is of vital interest in the West; and that every combination to increase the price above what is just and legitimate is a conspiracy against the rights of the people, and a robbery which we loudly protest against.

Resolved, That in the effort of our officers to execute the laws in question, no narrow policy should be pursued by the Legislature, but that the magnitude of the matter at stake demands that ample appropriations be made to enable those in charge of the object to act with vigor and effect.

Resolved, That the power of this, and all local organizations, should be wielded at the ballot-box for the election (to all offices, from highest to lowest, legislative, executive, and judicial) of such persons as sympathize with us in the movement, and believe, as we do, that there is a rightful remedy for this wrong, and that it can and must be enforced; and to this end we pledge our votes at all elections where they will have a bearing against the wrong in question.

Resolved, That persons traveling upon the railroads of this State, having tendered to the conductor the legal fare, are in line of duty, and, as they have complied with all their legal obligations, are entitled to the protection of the civil power of the State; and any employe of the road attempting to disturb any such person or ejecting him from the cars, are violators of the peace and dignity of the State, and should be punished by exemplary penalties.

Resolved, That while we justly complain that the railroad companies of this State imperiously and insolently defy public sentiment, ruinously discriminate against communities and openly and wantonly violate the Constitution and laws of the State, we nevertheless counsel respect for order and law, but withal, firmness and persistence in the provision and enforcement of remedies against these outrages; and we do deprecate all denunciatory and criminating charges against the judicial tribunals of the State, especially where there is no evidence upon which to found the belief that causes are decided corruptly, believing as we do that our Judges will, in good faith, carry out all laws which do not, in their judgments, conflict with the Constitution of the State and of the United States.

Resolved, That our Senator and Representatives in the General Assembly be requested and instructed to procure the enactment of a law which shall embrace among its provisions: First, that the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners shall be elected by the people; second, fixing reasonable maximum rates of freight, and attaching adequate penalties for the violation of such provisions by railroad companies in exacting and receiving rates in excess thereof; third, that any person wanting a car or cars for transportation may make requisition on the company, or one of its agents, for the number required, and that such company shall be liable for a failure to comply with such requisition, and to furnish motive power in addition, within a reasonable time; and that on proof of demand having been made, and failure to comply therewith on the part of the company, being furnished to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, it shall be their duty to prosecute such company; and such company, in addition to the penalty for misdemeanor, to be liable to the party aggrieved for all damages that he may sustain in consequence of such failure on the part of such company, together with a reasonable attorney's fee; fourth, that it may be lawful for all persons to run cars of their own over any railroad in this State on a special time-table, for such rates per mile as can be agreed upon, not in excess of lawful rates, and in case that any person attempting to avail himself of such legal right shall be hindered, or prevented from so doing by any railroad company in this State, such company, or its managers or employes so offending, to be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and liable in adequate penalties, and to be prosecuted therefor, when properly applied to by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners; fifth, that towns and counties may have power to build side-tracks at stations for standing room for cars while loading and unloading; sixth, making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for the managers or employes of any railroad company to require or procure of any person any agreement whereby the execution of any law regulating railroads or railroad tariffs, or the enforcement of any penalty for violation thereof, shall be hindered, obstructed, or evaded; seventh, making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person to tender to any person that is elected or appointed to, or holding any office in this State, or for any person so elected or appointed or holding office to receive, or to hold after being elected or appointed to office, a railroad pass, or a ticket, for less than the uniform rates of the company, or to resort to any shift to evade such provision of law.

TERRIBLE FIRE.

A Large Portion of the Business Part of Tuscola Destroyed—Loss, $200,000.

From the Tuscola (Ill.) Journal (Extra), March 12.

Last night, at about 9 o'clock, an alarm of fire was sounded and the citizens of Tuscola rushed to the scene, on Parke street, to find the west part wrapped in flames. The wind was from the northwest, and the material of the buildings being of a combustible nature, the east side of the street was at once endangered. A magnificent fight was made to prevent progress in that direction, but it soon became too hot for the men on the buildings, and the flames effected a lodging in E. L. Smith's building, and soon enveloped the entire east part of Parke street, and commenced to make rapid headway up Sale street. Soon the old J. B. Hart, stand to the northwest of Commercial Block, was in a blaze, and the flames making rapid strides up Sale street, and along the alley in the rear. Commercial Block now became endangered, and it was evident that nothing short of a miracle would save it. In the meantime a determined struggle ensued to stop the flames at George Flinn's store, on Sale street, and the wind being somewhat favorable, it was successful.

The buildings and sheds in rear of the Commercial Block went like a flash, and communicated with the frame buildings east of the block. In a short time, Commercial Block was completely enveloped, and the flames were progressing rapidly down the avenue. It now became evident that, unless one of the frame buildings in the row could be demolished or removed, Woody & Burgett's store, the post-office, Thomas Woody's residence, and the Central House would share the fate of Parke street. Accordingly the barber shop, belonging to Dave Smith, was torn down, and the store of Woody & Burgett covered with blankets, carpets, etc., and the same kept saturated with water. Props were placed against the frame building occupied by B. F. Hoover as a restaurant, to prevent its falling to the east, and a determined effort was crowned with success. By this time, the sparks arising from Commercial Block endangered the property on the south side of the avenue, but due precautions were taken to prevent a fire in that direction. We now had nothing to do but await the complete destruction of Commercial Block, which was accomplished in about one-half hour.

The *Journal* office in Commercial Block, as a matter of course, was a complete loss, nothing but our books and files being saved, but we expect to be in running order in about two weeks. Our loss will reach $3,850, and it is covered with insurance to the amount of $2,500. We trust that those indebted to us will come forward at once and settle their accounts.

The total loss is estimated at $200,000.

The fire originated in Clark & Son's grocery store, the clerk dropping a lamp, which exploded in the vicinity of the coal oil can, and the floor, which was saturated with oil, burned like shavings. A keg of powder exploded almost immediately, with a terrific shock, after which no one dared to approach the buildings on that side.

The following persons were burned out:

Clark & Son, grocers; N. W. Chapman, Justice; S. Bierfeld, and I. N. Lapp, saloons; Ervin, Davis and Co's. store-room for wagons; E. L. Smith, drugs; Wash. Boyce, photographer; gunsmith shop; John Smith, barber; Dr. Spees office, E. Cross, Geo. Smith, and C. H. Land, meat markets; H. Obermiller, shoemaker; J. P. Marsh and C. Bye, boots and shoes; O. B. Atherton and R. W. Harrison, tailors; Westfall & Johnson, grocers; Davis and Co., and Wilson, agricultural implements; Jas. Barth, tobacconist; Pike & Townsell, jewelers; A. S. Lindsay, *Journal;* O. B. Lester, *Gazette:* John Pursell, billiard ball; First National Bank; Dr. Cannon's office; Lawson & Durboro, stove store, and workshop overhead; Lamb & Bro., dry goods; Mrs. Sloan & Watson, and Mrs. VanDeren & Chandler, milliners and dressmakers; Masonic Lodge room; Commercial Hall; Daggy & Co., furniture; Bundy & Daggy, law office; Byrns & Elliott, flour store; B. F. Hoover, restaurant; C. W. Williams, dry goods; M. W. Cline, restaurant; Ind. & Ill. Cen. R. R. office; Wm. Woods, Justice; Dave Smith, barber.

Stunned by a Meteor.

The following singular incident which occurred on the night of the 13th of November, when the meteors of the November period were due, its related in a letter from Mr. Robin Allen, Secretary to the Corporation of the Trinity House, to the President of the Royal Society, which appears in the last number of the Proceedings. The letter runs thus: "I am directed to acquaint you that on the 13th of November last, at 2 a. m., a meteor burst against the Seven Stones Lightvessel, belonging to this Corporation, moored about 9½ miles E. by N. of the Scilly Islands; and that it has been reported that the watch were struck senseless for a short period, seeing nothing before the shock, but that, on recovery, balls of fire, like large stars, were falling in the water like splendid fireworks, and that the decks were covered with cinders, which crushed under the sailors' feet as they walked. It appeared, the men said, as if something was passing swiftly, and met with the obstruction of the vessel and burst. The Superintendent reports that the men say there was a very decided smell of brimstone, but adds that they did not mention that until he asked them. There is reason to fear that the cinders were all washed off the decks by the rain and sea before daylight; and it happened also unfortunately that the men did not think to observe the compasses."

—As the result of certain investigations into the use of tobacco by the students of the Paris Polytechnic school, and its effect upon studiousness, the French Minister of Instruction has issued a circular to the directors of colleges and schools, forbidding tobacco to students as injurious to physical and intellectual development.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Asthma and Bronchitis

effectually relieved by the use of Datura Tatula, for "in a most fearful attack of asthma, Lord Dunsany had scarcely smoked the Datura Tatula for more than a minute or so, when the symptoms abated, and in ten minutes more he was relieved wonderfully. He told me he had used it for years with the most perfect success. Certainly the inhalation had the most magical effect I ever witnessed."—Dr. J. McVeagh. "I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—General Alexander. Sold as tobacco in tins, as cigars and cigarettes in boxes, and as pastilles for inhalation in boxes; SAVORY & MOORE, 143 New Bond-st., London; and all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers throughout the States.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

Official Drawing, March 14, 1873.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
19	$5000	5354	$300	11771	$300	16955	$500	23597	$300
40	300	5397	300	11853	300	16983	300	23598	300
42	300	5399	5000	11856	300	17011	300	23674	300
92	300	5402	300	11893	300	17015	300	23746	300
104	50000	5415	300	11915	300	17018	300	23780	300
177	300	5428	300	11966	300	17064	500	23848	300
280	300	5455	300	11991	300	17066	300	23897	300
299	300	5516	500	12009	300	17178	300	23975	300
346	300	5565	300	12008	300	17211	500	23999	300
396	300	5568	300	12009	500	17295	300	24010	300
518	1000	5575	300	12051	300	17325	300	24093	300
643	300	5605	300	12056	500	17333	300	24120	300
671	300	5654	300	12060	300	17440	300	24312	300
735	500	5683	500	12075	300	17444	300	24383	300
750	300	5736	300	12114	300	17456	300	24401	300
764	300	5747	1000	12129	300	17478	300	24430	300
768	300	5761	300	12130	300	17476	300	24439	1000
775	300	5770	300	12144	300	17524	300	24691	300
827	300	5807	300	12148	300	17536	300	24697	300
843	300	5852	300	12178	300	17548	300	24777	300
906	300	5850	300	12257	1000	17549	300	24791	300
930	500	5863	300	12258	300	17740	300	24847	300
944	300	5950	300	12265	300	17754	300	24887	300
947	1000	5998	300	12286	300	17769	300	24851	300
978	300	6021	300	12301	300	17810	300	24877	300
985	300	6031	300	12325	300	17841	500	24906	300
1003	300	6071	300	12442	300	17893	300	24927	500
1010	300	6117	300	12483	300	17956	300	25011	300
1152	300	6319	300	12630	300	17981	300	25014	300
1190	300	6387	300	12719	300	18012	300	25046	300
1207	300	6478	300	12760	300	18026	300	25090	300
1213	500	6549	300	12773	300	18060	300	25145	300
1222	500	6634	300	12791	300	18082	300	25161	300
1333	300	6636	300	12836	300	18100	300	25171	300
1344	300	6698	300	12837	300	18127	300	25202	300
1347	500	6710	300	12856	300	18129	300	25231	300
1374	300	6741	300	12887	300	18130	300	25317	500
1518	300	6755	300	12872	300	18140	300	25322	300
1580	300	6756	300	12896	300	18190	300	25393	300
1592	300	6758	300	12941	300	18193	300	25405	300
1617	300	6827	300	13018	500	18196	300	25436	300
1623	300	6857	300	13023	300	18204	500	25475	300
1705	300	7008	300	13040	300	18255	300	25552	300
1720	300	7024	300	13078	500	18272	300	25579	10000
1748	300	7054	300	13086	300	18306	500	25580	300
1778	300	7058	300	13100	300	18324	300	25738	300
1789	300	7078	300	13339	300	18396	300	25744	300
1885	300	7098	300	13466	300	18442	300	25763	300
1912	300	7165	300	13473	25000	18463	300	25776	300
1914	300	7173	300	13482	300	18468	300	25824	300
1950	300	7184	300	13483	300	18583	300	25930	300
2026	300	7186	300	13530	500	18595	300	25951	300
2065	300	7330	300	13557	300	18600	300	25986	300
2076	300	7379	300	13561	300	18653	300	26012	300
2083	300	7431	300	13575	300	18717	300	26181	300
2095	300	7497	300	13594	500	18747	300	26135	300
2106	300	7502	300	13650	300	18833	500	26182	300
2145	300	7513	300	13669	300	18896	300	26227	300
2168	100000	7594	300	13676	300	18918	300	26253	300
2178	300	7617	500	13724	300	18939	300	26262	300
2202	300	7689	300	13788	300	18983	300	26270	300
2210	300	7709	300	13795	300	19155	300	26288	300
2225	300	7787	300	13833	300	19242	300	26418	1000
2254	300	7797	300	13848	300	19253	300	26472	300
2267	300	7873	300	13854	500	19286	300	26525	300
2278	300	8000	300	13921	300	19320	300	26574	300
2279	1000	8020	500	14002	300	19339	300	26633	300
2280	300	8043	300	14031	300	19403	300	26683	300
2416	300	8079	300	14042	300	19425	300	26688	300
2441	500	8092	300	14072	300	19492	300	26691	300
2517	300	8100	300	14093	300	19572	300	26795	300
2537	300	8108	300	14143	300	19606	300	26906	300
2584	300	8120	300	14165	500	19623	300	26980	500
2582	300	8188	300	14192	500	19639	300	27022	300
2594	300	8200	300	14240	300	19650	300	27037	300
2630	300	8237	300	14241	300	19692	300	27105	500
2702	300	8298	500	14250	300	19718	300	27122	300
2764	300	8317	300	14273	300	19746	300	27126	300
2768	300	8372	500	14323	300	19797	300	27246	500
2778	300	8474	300	14327	300	19892	500	27270	300
2783	500	8475	300	14391	300	19925	300	27314	300
2866	300	8559	300	14410	300	19936	300	27367	300
2867	300	8706	300	14413	300	19961	300	27413	300
2892	300	8747	300	14438	300	19982	300	27524	300
2904	300	8801	300	14552	300	20054	300	27544	300
2940	500	8856	300	14637	300	20068	300	27547	300
3039	300	8885	300	14750	500	20086	300	27554	300
3042	300	8926	300	14794	300	20088	300	27574	500
3095	300	8931	300	14819	300	20099	300	27595	300
3119	300	8991	300	14841	300	20101	300	27616	300
3161	300	8994	500	14844	300	20231	300	27648	300
3257	300	9024	300	14876	500	20240	300	27655	300
3330	300	9046	300	14883	300	20244	300	27698	300
3341	300	9113	300	14887	300	20098	300	27721	300
3355	300	9166	300	14938	500	20349	300	27733	300
3416	300	9206	300	14941	300	20412	500	27746	300
3423	300	9261	300	14942	300	20551	500	27818	300
3376	300	9309	1000	14948	300	20649	300	27906	500
3492	300	9344	300	14997	300	20670	300	27986	300
3512	300	9522	300	15000	300	20680	300	28075	300
3513	300	9569	500	15001	500	20755	300	28108	300
3515	300	9645	300	15050	300	20787	300	28142	300
3516	300	9691	300	15074	300	20806	300	28185	300
3518	300	9716	300	15076	300	20083	300	28247	300
3522	300	9778	300	15094	300	21039	300	28322	300
3533	300	9795	300	15100	300	21040	500	28328	300
3564	300	9832	500	15279	500	21070	300	28360	300
3566	300	9853	300	15334	300	21081	300	28397	300
3595	300	9872	300	15363	300	21135	300	28429	300
3617	300	9934	300	15416	500	21145	300	28434	300
3652	300	9939	300	15451	300	21191	300	28551	300
3660	300	9959	300	15542	500	21192	300	28610	500
3675	500	9962	300	15544	300	21267	300	28632	300
3816	300	10017	500	15553	300	21274	500	28654	300
3940	300	10700	300	15639	500	21291	300	28677	300
3949	300	10117	300	15724	500	21359	300	28695	500
3962	300	10119	300	15727	300	21384	300	28748	300
3984	300	10159	500	15743	300	21411	500	28794	300
4035	300	10177	300	15750	300	21508	300	28836	300
4087	300	10182	500	15757	300	21560	300	28862	300
4194	500	10210	500	15828	300	21585	300	28866	500
4219	300	10312	300	15832	300	21628	300	28903	300
4240	500	10367	300	15864	300	21672	300	28914	300
4313	300	10403	300	15902	300	21749	300	28917	300
4354	500	10439	300	15918	300	21757	300	28975	1000
4413	500	10456	300	15978	300	21770	300	29038	500
4467	300	10502	300	16091	500	21875	300	29043	300
4479	300	10545	300	16121	300	21917	300	29054	500
4491	300	10563	300	16165	300	22944	300	29204	300
4519	500	10617	300	16233	300	22046	300	29228	500
4564	300	10658	300	16287	300	22278	300	29238	300
4568	500	10794	300	16330	300	22321	300	29265	300
4590	300	10795	300	16388	300	22380	300	29288	500
4595	300	10821	300	16389	300	22394	300	29340	300
4599	300	10836	500	16407	300	22464	300	29397	300
4608	300	10863	300	16437	300	22481	300	29398	300
4677	300	10911	300	16523	300	22555	300	29410	300
4732	500	11976	300	16564	300	22644	300	29414	500
4777	300	11053	300	16589	300	22649	300	29430	500
4784	300	11060	300	16607	300	22664	300	29490	300
4800	300	11063	300	16653	300	22710	300	29497	300
4816	300	11120	300	16689	300	22770	300	29501	300
4952	300	11135	300	16726	300	22850	300	29526	300
4990	300	11277	300	16741	300	22968	500	29588	300
5044	300	11310	300	16801	300	23023	300	29642	300
5116	300	11419	300	16819	300	23097	1000	29664	300
5157	300	11586	300	16921	500	23264	300	29804	500
5175	500	11746	300	16929	300	23457	300	29833	300
5325	300	11761	300						

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

$100,000.		$50,000.		$25,000.		$10,000.		$5,000	
2161	$500	101	$300	13471	$200	25571	$200	5398	$100
2162	500	102	300	13472	200	25572	200	5400	100
2163	500	103	300	13474	200	25573	200	18	100
2164	500	105	300	13475	200	25574	200	20	100
2165	500	106	300	13476	200	25575	200		
2166	500	107	300	13477	200	25576	200		
2167	500	108	300	13478	200	25577	200		
2169	500	109	300	13479	200	25578	200		
2170	500	110	300	13480	200	25580	200		

Prizes cashed and information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
16 Wall-st., New York.

MUSICAL.

"CHEERFUL VOICES," FOR SCHOOLS. | There is no mistake about | "GEMS OF STRAUSS!" ALL BUY IT.

the remarkable character of this MODEL INSTRUCTION BOOK. From the first it has taken the lead, selling largely, and eliciting high commendations from those well qualified to judge. Musical writers for the papers say: "Likely to become as popular as Richardson's."—"The very book!"—"Among notices, every article has justly placed it far above any similar book."—"Attracts and allures the pupil."—"Overflowing with pure melodies."

CLARKE'S NEW METHOD FOR REED ORGANS.

Price $2.50. For sale everywhere.

"SPARKLING RUBIES," FOR SAB. SCH'LS. | Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston and New York. Lyon & Healy, Chicago, Ill. | "MUSICAL TREASURE!" ALL TRY IT.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work, and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 7th day of April, 1873, at noon, by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, being erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, details and drawings on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, Architects, No. 14 South Clark-st., Chicago, as follows, to wit:

1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for entire mason, cut stone, and plastering work complete.
2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the iron work complete.
3. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the building, carpenter, joiner, and woodwork complete.
4. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the plumbing and gas-fitting complete.

The stone to be used may be granites, marbles, or sandstones. The qualities must have uniformity of color, texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered whose quality has not been tested by actual use in buildings.

Builders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and be accompanied with a copy of this notice, and by a penal bond in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), with security, to be approved by said Board, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him and give bond, with approved security therefor, as follows:

For the stone, mason, and plastering work..........$25,000
For the iron work and material..........25,000
For the carpenter, joiner, and building work and material..........10,000
For the plumbing, gas-fitting, work, and material..........10,000

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved. Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed Proposals (for the various kinds of work and material named), and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to The Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

H. M. SINGER,
JOHN HERTING,
A. J. GALLOWAY,
THOMAS LONERGAN,
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

Times, Journal, Post, Staats-Zeitung, Union, and Inter-Ocean please copy.

Chicago, March 12, 1873.

PROPOSALS.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 5, 1873.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 12 m., March 28, 1873, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with the following stores, delivered in Sioux City, Iowa, or Yankton, D. T., by April 10, 1873, viz.:

250 brls mess pork, with iron hoops on each end.
100,000 pounds clear side bacon, in single gunnies.
700,000 pounds of high-ground, well-dressed, double extra spring or winter wheat flour, equal to sample at this office. To be in round hooped, oak barrels, full head lined, or double sacks, new cotton, and gunny, well sewed, and tied at corners, to contain 100 lbs net.
300,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled corn, in strong, new resewed double gunnies.
24,000 pounds hand picked white navy beans, in square double sacks, containing 100 lbs net, or well coopered barrels, full head-lined.
20,000 pounds of hard, dry soap, packed in strong boxes, full strapped.
1,000 bushels of (60 lbs) sound peachblow potatoes, in bulk.

Bids for part of any article entertained. Samples of flour, beans, soap, and potatoes, must accompany bids.

THOS. C. SULLIVAN,
Captain and C. S.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established 1840.

Passengers carried during 1872, 72,363. From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday.

Cabin passage $80 and $100 gold. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Spring sailings are now arranged, and intending passengers are recommended to make early application for berths.

Steerage passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Through bills of lading for merchandise to and from Europe.

P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent,
Northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's office, northeast corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, March 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK..........Saturday, March 22, noon.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, March 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, April 5, noon.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $75 and $90 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports..........$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports..........35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports..........38.00 Currency.

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,

6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations [for all classes] unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 96 South Market-st., Chicago.

A. LARGREGEN, Agent.

COTTON DUCK.

COTTON DUCK,

FOR BROWN, DRAB, WHITE, AND BLUE

OVERALLS.

Also, RUSSELL MILLS and DRUID COTTON SAIL DUCK, manufactured and offered to wholesale buyers at lowest prices by

N. BOYNTON & CO.,
87 Commercial-st., Boston, Mass.

NEW PUBLICATION.

REMEMBER, THAT { SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY

IS THE BEST MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD.

The November and December Numbers containing the beginning of Dr. HOLLAND'S SPLENDID SERIAL, are sent free to all Subscribers for 1873. $4 a Year.

SCRIBNER & CO., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

THE GREATEST

Concert Combination

On record, consisting of

ANTON RUBINSTEIN,
HENRI WIENIAWSKI,
THEO. THOMAS, and his
UNEQUALED ORCHESTRA,

WILL GIVE

Two Grand Concerts

AND

ONE GRAND MATINEE.

POSITIVELY THE

FINAL APPEARANCE

Of ANTON RUBINSTEIN and HENRI WIENIAWSKI in the West, and last appearance this season of THEO. THOMAS.

FIRST GRAND CONCERT Monday Night, Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

SECOND GRAND CONCERT Tuesday night, Union Park Congregational Church.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Reserved seat, main floor..........$2.00
Best reserved seat in balcony..........2.00
A limited number of admission tickets will be sold at 1.50

ONLY GRAND MATINEE, Wednesday, 2 p. m., at AIKEN'S THEATRE. Reserved Seats, $2 and $2.50 according to location.

For sale at Carpenter & Sheldon's, 958 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's, cor. Madison and State, South Side, Dyche's Drug Store, cor. Halsted and Madison-sts., and Bell's Drug Store, 495 Madison-st., cor. Sheldon, West Side.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

First appearance in the West of MRS. L. W. FOSS, the Celebrated Dramatic Reader. Thursday Night, March 20, Michigan-av. Baptist Church. Saturday Night, March 22, Union Park Congregational Church. Tickets for sale Monday morning. Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seat, 75 cents.

NIXON'S.

J. W. WILDER & CO.'S

NATIONAL CIRCUS,

THURSDAY, MARCH 13,

And every night and Wednesday and Saturday afternoon; also, Grand Matinee St. Patrick's Day. The best Circus Company in the United States. Among the leading artists will be found

James Robinson,

The champion bareback rider of the world, together with the leading equestrians in the profession, and a large troupe of acrobats, gymnasts, tumblers, posturers, jesters, and clowns, and a fine stud of trained horses, dogs, and buffaloes. Admission—Dress Circle, 50c; Family Circle, 25c; Reserved Seats, 75c. Matinee prices—50 and 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 16,

VICTORIA C.

WOODHULL

Will deliver, for the first time in Chicago, her eloquent, startling, and thrilling lecture, entitled

THE NAKED TRUTH;

Or, THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

Tickets 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Be sure and get your tickets in time, and so avoid the crowd at the ticket office Sunday evening.

Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Positively last four performances of the favorite young actor

OLIVER DOUD BYRON

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee, the Gigantic California Success,

Ben. McCullough; or, The Wanderer's Divorce.

Matinee—ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Monday Evening—LYDIA THOMPSON.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Fourth Week of the Eminent Actor,

EDWIN BOOTH

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, last nights of

HAMLET.

Saturday Matinee—EDWIN BOOTH, for the last time, as DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, } Next week, Julius Cæsar. { Edwin Booth as Brutus. Edwin Booth as Cassius. Edwin Booth as Antony.

Seats can now be secured.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

TUESDAY, March 11, and during the week and at the Matinees, FIRST APPEARANCE OF FOUR ARTISTS, making the Company the STRONGEST IN AMERICA.

MISS PHILLIS GLOVER, the beautiful and accomplished actress; MISS SIDNEY COWELL, the charming Soubrette; MR. J. W. NORRIS and MISS HATTIE ROCHE, in Bartley Campbell's admirable picture of fashionable life

PERIL; Or, LOVE AT LONG BRANCH.

ALL THE FAVORITES IN THE CAST.

Order carriages at 10:30 p. m.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

An Entire Change of Programme. First week of the musical burlesque, entitled

HAMLET, Prince of Bridgeport.

MACKIN and WILSON in their Songs and Dances. New Vocal Quartette. The Three Doves. Who Died First. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday evening, March 10, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, Chicago's favorite and talented comedian

HARRY LINDEN,

In his great representation of the plantation darkey, as OLD PETE, in Dion Boucicault's vivid picture of Southern life, entitled the

OCTOROON!

Friday, March 14—Benefit of HARRY LINDEN.

SHAWLS, LACES, &c.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR

SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

FINE LACES,

French Embroideries,

&c., &c.

J. A. CONNOR & CO.,

1151 Broadway, N. Y.,

Have now ready their Spring importation of the above specialties, which they are offering at extremely low prices.

All our selections have been carefully made,

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK,

And special inducements are offered as to quality and price.

All orders will receive careful supervision and prompt attention.

J. A. Connor & Co.,

1151 Broadway, bet. 26th and 27th-sts.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 454 State-st., Chicago. It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Dr. TOWNSEND,

Has removed to his old and former number, 182 South Clark-st., where he continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with safety and success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

The Confessions of an Invalid,

Published for the benefit of Young Men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, etc. By one who has cured himself. Supplying the means of self cure, and sent free of charge. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Box 153, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Tri-Weekly.... 6.00 | Weekly.... 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

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Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News: Senate Proceedings—New York News—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.
SECOND PAGE—Wisconsin Letter—The Law Courts—Personal Items—Racing Gossip—A Sad Story of Crime—New York Town Elections.
THIRD PAGE—Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly—Card from Ex-Railroad Commissioner R. P. Morgan, Jr.—The Railroad Question—Terrific Fire—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Execution of Driver; Oakes Ames' Vindication; The Wisconsin Land Fight—Current News Items.
FIFTH PAGE—Expiation: Execution of George Driver and John Marion Osborne—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.
SEVENTH PAGE—The Trades-Assembly: The Question of Mechanical Trades in the State Penitentiary—The City in Brief Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Yesterday's Executions [continued]—Markets by Telegraph—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. Matinee, "Don Cesar de Bazan." Evening, "Hamlet."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Peril; or, Love at Long Branch." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Oliver Doud Byron. "Ben McCullough." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Octoroon." Afternoon and evening.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randoldh streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus. Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WHOLE TICKET, $22. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4685, New York.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—THAT PLEASANT and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, 166 Court-st., Boston.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

HOW CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED—IT IS now generally admitted that the only medicines that will cure Consumption are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

The Mandrake Pills clear out the liver and restore it to a healthy condition, purge off the foul slime and diseased matter that is stopping up the stomach and bowels, and interfering with their proper work; they are free from calomel or any other thing that is injurious to the system, and can be taken with safety by all classes and conditions.

The Seaweed Tonic gives tone to the stomach and other organs, creates a good appetite, and assists to digest the food, strengthens the general system, and the person will soon grow strong and increase in flesh.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the diseased matter in the lungs, and expels it by expectoration; heals all sores and cavities in the lungs, and thus are persons restored to health who had been given up as incurable with Pulmonary Consumption. In a few cases the medicine may not succeed, not from any want of power in the medicines themselves, but solely on account of the imprudence of those using them.

I find the great error with most people is, that they do not take proper care of themselves, and, by exposure to our damp and cold atmosphere, are continually adding cold to cold, so that nothing will do them any good. I wish to state here very emphatically, that if people wish to get well they must avoid exposure, damp, cold, or changeable weather, particularly during the winter or early spring. They must not take cold, and, in my extended experience, I have found it best for consumptive people during the cold and damp weather to remain in a well ventilated room, and, with a thermometer, regulate the temperature at or near a uniform standard.

The temperature most grateful and invigorating to the human system ranges from 65 to 75 degrees, but it may be made higher or lower, to suit peculiarities. This temperature seems to abstract the heat of the body in about the same proportion in which it is generated in the healthy state of the system, and this degree of temperature is therefore the most congenial, for it neither exhausts the vital powers, nor gives rise to any unpleasant sensations.

For the proper physical exercise, walking in the room and exercising with calisthenics will be ample to give a free and healthy circulation of the blood, and materially assist digestion.

The diet requires strict attention. A nutritious and easily digested diet is necessary to assist in making good blood.

Every one acquires a knowledge by experience, what does and what does not agree with them.

Avoid all substances that are heavy on the stomach, and seem to disagree with it; use only such articles as experience demonstrates are right and proper.

I fully believe that nearly all consumptives, who take my medicines according to the directions, and practice strictly the above diet and regimen, will get well, as thousands have been cured who have taken proper care of themselves, and used Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills. Prepared by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia. And for sale by all druggists and dealers.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, March 15, 1873.

The Wisconsin Legislature has passed the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad land-grant.

Foster is likely to follow Driver within a week. His respite expires next Friday, and Gov. Dix's Private Secretary is authority for the statement that the Governor has written Dr. Tyng that public safety demands his execution.

The Rev. Dr. Huston, of Baltimore, has been found guilty, by the Annual Conference of his Church, of the crime charged against him, and has been expelled. An appeal will be taken, by his counsel, to the General Conference of the Methodist Church.

In passing the House resolution of censure against members of Congress who voted to increase their pay, the Ohio Senate added an amendment extending the censure to those who voted against the extra pay and then accepted it

The loan of $20,000,000 which was authorized by the Massachusetts Legislature for the benefit of sufferers by the Boston fire is now declared by the Supreme Court of that State to be unconstitutional, on the ground that it was for private and not public uses, and not therefore within the sphere of legislation.

President Grant has reappointed his brother-in-law, Casey, Collector of New Orleans. Last year, in compliance with the representations of Judge Scofield, Chairman of the Committee deputed to look into the condition of affairs in Louisiana, Gen. Grant promised to remove Casey, and asked for his resignation, which never was offered.

The bill which originated in the Chicago Board of Trade, and had for its object to divide the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and provide for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners whose duties should be confined to the supervision of warehouse receipts and inspection of grain, was reported adversely in the House of Representatives yesterday. The report was concurred in.

While Congressional dexterity in the appropriation of the public funds is exciting so much admiration, the performance of Mr. Whitely, of Georgia, should not be overlooked. That gentleman was an applicant, in 1870, for admission to the United States Senate and the House of Representatives. He failed to be admitted into either body, but snatched victory out of defeat by drawing full pay and mileage as a member of both.

The Legislature of Illinois has been in session eleven weeks and has passed only two bills, one of which was adopted to enable the other one to go into effect—constituting virtually one bill. When we look back at the omnibus loads of reckless and unprincipled acts rushed through previous Legislatures, we are inclined to the opinion that the best Legislature is that which passes the fewest bills. With this standard of measurement, the present Legislature, with its solitary chicken, is the best one we have ever had.

Evidently the Senate means to shirk the discussion of Senator Patterson's case, to which it stands informally pledged. A resolution has been prepared and submitted by Senator Anthony, which questions whether it is proper to consider the case of one who has ceased to be a member of the Senate. It declares that the inaction of the Senate is not to be interpreted for or against Senator Patterson's guilt, and gives him leave to have a statement of his case entered on the journal, and published in the Congressional Record.

Senator Schurz was the chief figure in the Caldwell debate yesterday. His argument threw new light upon the duty of the Senate to use its constitutional power to judge of Caldwell's election and qualifications. After a State had elected a Senator, it loses all control over him. It has no power to recall or reconsider the election. There is no remedy except through the Senate. The Senate can expel the unworthy candidate, and give the State, otherwise helpless, an opportunity to retrieve itself. If the pending resolution to declare Caldwell not duly elected fails to pass, Senator Schurz says he will vote for Senator Alcorn's resolution of expulsion.

We suggest to the Cincinnati editors and politicians that this is a good time to stop quarreling and do some service to the State. A Constitutional Convention is soon to be chosen in Ohio, and since the office of delegate thereto has no emoluments attached to it, and ought to be filled by the ablest and most disinterested men, why should not Richard Smith, Murat Halstead, and Frederick Hassaurek be chosen thereto? If they cannot contribute as much as any three citizens of Losantiville to the framing of a good Constitution, we have greatly mistaken their calibre and patriotism.

Among the Americans interested in the negotiations by which the Dominion Government plotted to betray the control of the Canada Pacific Railroad into Yankee hands, the Toronto *Globe* names Messrs. McMullen and W. B. Ogden, of this city; such prominent bankers as Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New York, and, among railroad men, Gen. Cass, President of the Northern Pacific, and Thomas Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central. The *Globe* has fortified its original statements concerning the intrigues of the Government by the testimony of one of its agents. The effect of its disclosures has been such that the Ministry is on the verge of a crisis.

Michigan legislators are busy with bills regulating the relations of Church and State. In the Senate, the University Committee reports against measures proposed to prevent sectarian teaching in medical and theological schools, but the bills withdrawing from Catholic Bishops their power to hold property in trust, and throwing the protection of the State around Catholics desiring to prosecute suits against Church dignitaries, but deterred by threats of excommunication, are reported favorably. In this last bill the Michigan Legislature proposes to take substantially the action that involved the Prussian Government in its recent controversy with the Catholic Church.

The Chicago produce markets were generally dull yesterday, and breadstuffs were easier. Mess pork was quiet, and 25c per brl higher, closing at $14.65@14.70 cash, and $14.75@14.80 seller April. Lard was dull, and 5c per 100 lbs lower, at $7.75 cash, and $8.00 seller May. Meats were quiet and strong, at 5⅛@5¼c for shoulders; 7⅜@7⅝c for short ribs; 7½c for short clear, and 9¾@11½c for sweet pickled hams. Dressed hogs were quiet and a shade firmer, at $5.25@5.60 per 100 lbs. Highwines were quiet, and advanced 1c, to 87c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and firm at 13@13½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was steady and more active. Wheat was dull, and ½c lower, closing firm at $1.20⅝@1.20¾ cash, and $1.21⅛ seller April. Corn was active, and ⅛c lower, closing at 32@33⅛c cash, and 32½c seller April. Oats were dull, and ⅛c lower, at 26⅛@26¾c cash, and 29⅞@30c seller May. Rye was quiet and unchanged, at 64@65c. Barley was dull and steady at 70@72½c for No. 2. Live hogs were active to the extent of the supply, and prices were firm at 10c advance, or at $4.60@5.20. The cattle and sheep markets were unchanged.

THE EXECUTION OF DRIVER.

For the first time in many years, a murderer has been hanged in Chicago. Executions here have been so infrequent, though murders have been common, that there were probably many people who shuddered yesterday at the thought that at 2 o'clock a human being was to die upon the gallows, as an expiation for an atrocious crime—the murder of his wife—and found themselves sympathizing with the victim of the law, although they had no feelings other than those of detestation for the fiendish crime he had committed. He had beaten and cruelly abused a patient, harmless woman for years, and when she sought to fly from his cruelties he deliberately killed her, and yet there were those who sympathized with him, notwithstanding all that this poor, suffering woman endured. Such a sentimental sympathy as this—for, after all, it is only a sentiment of emotion, not a well-grounded principle—deserves some consideration in order that it may be ascertained whether the murderer has not been justly punished, and whether he was, at any time, entitled to commiseration.

Many thousands of people died yesterday in this world, and many of them simultaneously with Driver, for no crime whatsoever, but their deaths excited no interest outside their immediate circles, and yet life was as precious to them, probably much more precious, than to Driver, as the vast majority of them had sought to make it valuable in results to their families and to the world, while Driver's life was of value to no one but himself, and to himself only in the lowest sense. The only difference is that Driver knew the precise time at which he must die and the others did not. The sympathy with him, therefore, related not so much to the mere fact of death, as to the mental sufferings which may have preceded it, if the wretched man had enough moral sense left to regard death with any degree of apprehension or reluctance. All men know that they must die, and they know it more positively than Driver knew he would die at 2 o'clock. They also knew that Driver would die in a few years, even if he were pardoned by the Governor, so that, as we have said, the public interest did not attach to the mere matter of death,—which is a fact accepted by all men as absolutely certain to occur, perhaps in the next hour, perhaps in the next year,—so much as to the fact that Driver knew the precise time of his death, and consequently must have endured great mental suffering.

It is highly probable, however, that by far the larger number of those who expired yesterday suffered far more bodily pain than Driver. The mode of his death was less painful than that of ordinary dissolution. In this respect, the law is merciful. Of physical suffering he knew but little. Probably the most of those who died yesterday expired after long physical torture. The late Lord Lytton suffered intense and prolonged bodily anguish before death came to his relief. Some people suffer so intensely that they seek to escape pain by suicide, and thereby anticipate the slow processes of nature. English moralists are to-day agitating the question of euthanasia, and seeking to legitimatize suicide, as a relief from torture, in the case of incurable diseases, the more radical of them even advocating the removal of such unfortunates by their relatives under the auspices of the clergy of the diocese.

In reviewing the execution of Driver, the religious aspect of the case must be considered, as from the peculiarities of the case many religious people undoubtedly had a greater or less degree of sympathy for the criminal. The granting of a *supersedeas* in the cases of Peri, Perteet, and Rafferty, had undoubtedly produced a hope in the mind of Driver that the same writ would be granted in his case. By the unfortunate error of his counsel, this hope became a certainty of belief in the mind of the doomed man, and then, when the mistake was discovered, but two days remained before his execution. The refusal of the Governor to interfere with the execution of the law extinguished the last gleam of hope, and but one day remained, which many religious people will claim was too short a time for preparation for death. Repentance, however, is not a matter of days, and weeks, and months. It is not measured by time. The thief on the cross repented in the throes of dissolution, and was promised that day a seat in Paradise. If, under the circumstances surrounding him, the solitary reflections upon the enormity of the crime which he had committed, the memory of the years of abuse and cruelty, and the final murder of the woman whom he had sworn to love and cherish, the ministrations of clergymen showing him the way to Heaven, and the certainty that there was no escape from death—if, under these circumstances, he did not repent, there is no probability that he would have repented had he lived to be a century old. If he did repent, then the demands of religion were answered. In either case, we do not see that the religious features of the affair were influenced at all by the brevity of time which remained to him.

The opponents of capital punishment will sympathize with Driver on account of their theory that capital punishment does not offer any safeguard to society, and is only a barbarous relic of the old Mosaic law, whereas the old Mosaic law, which provided that the man who sheddeth another's blood should make compensation by the shedding of his own, was contemporary with capital punishment, and not the origin of it. The theory is but an assertion, and is not susceptible of proof. We are prepared to admit that when a public execution is made a public show, and hanging-day is made a holiday, it can only have a demoralizing effect upon the multitude, which is usually half-brutal and half-maudlin, that flocks to witness it. The execution of a murderer should be as private as possible. The public should know no more of it than the fact that the law has been carried out and justice has been vindicated. Its terror should lie in its very mystery and secresy. That this undue tenderness of heart and sympathy with criminals deprives society of a safeguard against crime, is clearly shown by what is now transpiring in New York. While these tender-hearted people are moving heaven and earth, and almost canonizing Foster, in the effort to get a reprieve from Gov. Dix, the desperate ruffians and murderers of New York City are holding a perfect carnival of violence and murder, presuming upon the aid and comfort which prominent members of society are bestowing upon one of their number. These people who are so solicitous for the commutation of Foster's punishment do not stop to think that, if Gov. Dix grants it, it is only certain of execution during Gov. Dix's term, and that when a new Governor is elected Foster's chances for pardon are as good as his present chances for commutation.

The people are to be congratulated that Gov. Beveridge has not set himself up as wiser or more humane than the law. The power to pardon or commute was not given to defeat the law, but to suspend its operation in doubtful cases. The Governor is not responsible for the taking of human life, except when he interposes his authority to shield murderers. The law alone is responsible for the gallows, and we believe that the vindication of the law in this instance will help to make human life more secure in this city, and that it will be still more secure when the other murderers in our jail shall have paid the penalty of the law which they have outraged by the shedding of innocent blood. We believe that when deliberate murder has been proved, and no doubt exists, society has the right, and ought to exercise it, of solemnly blotting the murderer out of existence.

OAKES AMES' VINDICATION.

North Easton sends greeting to South Bend. The Hon. Oakes Ames, "the honestest man in Congress," has had his reception, his welcoming speeches, his complimentary resolutions, his banquet, and the reward of his distinguished virtue. Oakes Ames has been in Congress many years, but never before now have his constituents chosen so direct a way to testify their appreciation of his eminent abilities and exalted patriotism. Heretofore Mr. Ames has returned to his home and his occupation of making shovels without exciting any particular manifestation of honor and public esteem. Credit Mobilier has changed all this. Mr. Oakes Ames has now a national position, and is entitled to extraordinary consideration in the great effort to establish the doctrine that corruption is impossible inside the party. Instead of being defiled by pitch, the party purifies everything with which it comes in contact. Oakes Ames is the great apostle of this new creed, and his reception at North Easton must be regarded as a sort of apotheosis of civil virtue and self-denial.

The Ames reception was organized by no common mob, such as might have been recruited from the adjoining shovel-factories. It was composed of his aristocratic towns-people, and fair ladies gave it the sanction of their presence. The banquet was held in the Ames School-House. The presiding officer was one Dr. Cogswell, probably the Ames family physician. The demonstration was made by the Ames party, and as the Ames family created the village of North Easton and furnish occupation for its inhabitants, it is not improbable that Ames' money finally paid for the Ames banquet. This circumstance only contributed to the harmony and cordiality of the occasion. The President of the festivities gave the honored and distinguished guest the assurance that his constituents looked upon him as "that noblest work of God, an honest man." As this is the most that Gen. Butler recently claimed for himself, Mr. Ames must have been supremely satisfied with it. The sentiment of the occasion was exceedingly appropriate. It compared the Hon. Oakes Ames to gold. Nothing could have been more appropriate, unless the toast had likened him to Union Pacific bonds.

Mr. Ames followed the Congressional order of the day, and availed himself of the opportunity to make a general justification. His was not a jeremiad. He made no lamentations. He had done nothing he was sorry for. He was the same noble embodiment of patriotism that completed the Pacific Road and provided good investments for impecunious Congressmen. He gloried in a generosity which had induced him to part with Credit Mobilier stock below its value. He allowed his friends to have it at the same price he paid for it, and even then supplied the money for the investment. It was evident, from the manner in which Mr. Ames referred to this feature of the case, that he intended to have his constituents congratulate themselves that so exceptionally philanthropic a man represented them in Congress. He admitted, however, that the ingratitude of Republics and Republicans had brought about an investigation of his generous conduct, and that some of his colleagues had got themselves into trouble by inconsiderate denials of the real facts in the case. The result of the Poland Committee's labors, he stated, was "to badly damage the characters of some men high in office, for truth and veracity." With an acute sense of the ridiculous, and with cutting brevity, he referred to the "wonderful discovery" that he was guilty of selling stock for less than its value, while they were innocent who accepted the stock on these terms. Oakes Ames felt that this situation required no comment, and sat down congratulating himself upon his extraordinary ability in bribing some of the most intelligent men in the country without their knowing anything about it.

As a matter of course, this short speech was received with great applause and deafening cheers. It is probable that the ladies clapped their little hands and waved their perfumed handkerchief, in high glee, without the slightest comprehension of the matter. It is likely that Oakes Ames bowed in acknowledgment, and hid his confusion behind a bouquet. It would not be unnatural that the gentlemen should have quaffed generous bumpers at this juncture, and all North Easton certainly rejoiced in the possession of so noble a representative. As a matter of fact, Mr. Ames' justification is the plainest statement of the case that could have been made, though probably not what the party managers would have dictated. Mr. Ames is not altogether wrong when he makes a moral distinction between a man who gives bribes and admits it and a man who accepts bribes and lies about it. But there is one point which Mr. Ames seems to have ignored. There is a gentleman from Delaware who has an account to settle with the distinguished member from North Easton. There is a suit now pending in Pennsylvania, in which Col. M'Comb has called upon Oakes Ames to account for 250 shares of Credit Mobilier stock. Upon Mr. Ames' own showing before the Committee, he distributed but 183 shares among Congressmen. Mr. Ames has never yet explained what he did with the sixty-seven other shares which he represented to Col. M'Comb he had "placed where they would do most good." It also remains for him to account for the manifold dividends upon shares which he was holding "as Trustee." We apprehend that these unsettled accounts will give Mr. Ames more trouble than a speech at a reception banquet. But if he comes off equally victorious in his tussle with M'Comb, another banquet and another testimonial will be in order.

The Wisconsin Land-Grant Squabble.

The land-grant fight at Madison is virtually ended. Two months' skirmishing culminated in a general engagement on Tuesday. The result was a victory for the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

The struggle has been a remarkable one. When first the issue arose, there were but two claimants—the North Wisconsin and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Companies. The former had the considerable advantage of having built eighteen miles of railroad on the line described in the grant, thereby saving it to the State. But the Company lacked financial reputation. This weak point the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company made the most of. *They* confidently claimed the ability to construct any line they undertook to build. The argument was formidable, and the North Wisconsin would have succumbed had not the Chicago & Northwestern Company hastened to its relief. Then the contest assumed large proportions. The chances of success were balanced. Distant sections of the State saw their opportunity, and improved it. They claimed a share in the award, and proffered to each party their representative support in consideration of pledges to build railroads into their districts. The most persistent was the extreme southwestern section. They controlled nine votes in the Assembly, which enabled them to dictate terms. Their price was an extension of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road from Monroe, Wis., to the Mississippi River. It was more than the Company would give. After weeks of bickering, a compromise was effected. The St. Paul Company agreed to build about thirty miles—from Monroe to Shullsburg—which terms were accepted, the votes given, and Milwaukee triumphed.

When the grant was first brought on the carpet, it was thought that 1,280,000 acres of good pine-land was a donation well worth getting. At the original stipulated price, it would have been a rich bequest. It obligated the possessor to construct a railway from Lake St. Croix northward to Bayfield, on Lake Superior, with a branch to Superior City—some 200 miles in all. Of the line, 40 miles were to be constructed yearly until the whole was completed. The claimants soon found it could not be had so cheaply. Its value was wildly exaggerated. The St. Paul Company represented it to be worth from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. The North Wisconsin lowered their estimate to $6,000,000. Accepting the lowest figure, it was a large bonus. To insure success, the St. Paul Company offered to build 90 miles of additional railway from a point on the Mississippi River up the Chippewa Valley. This secured them the lumber interest. At this juncture, the Chicago & Northern Pacific Air-Line Company put in an appearance. With the aid of the grant, they proposed to construct the shortest line between Chicago and Lake Superior. The project enlisted hearty sympathy and support from the sections it promised to develop. If successful, it would give the State 350 miles of new railway, running from Geneva Lake through Walworth, Jefferson, Columbia, Marquette, Adams, Wood, Clark, Chippewa, Burnett, and Douglas Counties to an intersection with the Northern Pacific Railroad. The St. Paul and North Wisconsin Companies saw the necessity of modifying their propositions. The former agreed to pay 3 and the latter 7 per cent of the gross earnings derived from the road into the State Treasury. This last concession was too much for the Chicago & Northwestern Company. They declared the bill overloaded, and affirmed that the money to construct a road through an unsettled region could not be procured in New York or London. The St. Paul officials expressed the same opinion. A proposition to unite their forces, capture and divide the spoils was submitted, for a stage had been reached where the progress of legislation could only be accelerated by the disbursement of something more precious than free drinks and passes. The order went forth to spend no money, and, to the dismay of many expectants, it was obeyed.

Simultaneously, the St. Paul and Northwestern Companies relaxed their efforts, creating suspicion that they were acting in concert. Meantime, the Air-Line interest gathered strength. Their force would enable either party to carry their bill. This they proffered in consideration of being allowed one-fifth of the grant,—250,000 acres,—the portion that would rightly fall to them were their line carried through to Superior City. The Northwestern could not afford to treat with them, nor countenance any plan that would insure the success of so direct a rival. As yet, the line has only a paper existence. Its projectors are young men, of no considerable railroad reputation, whose object in seeking the grant is to secure a financial standing in Wall street. If constructed, the line would be a strong competitor for the trade of the Northwest. Self-interest dictated that both the St. Paul and the Northwestern Companies should decline to foster its growth; but, by a series of blunders, the parties claiming to represent the two leading corporations in committee attached to the respective bills a provision giving the Air-Line project one-fifth of the grant. When the bills were so reported back the Northwestern Company repudiated the bil accredited to them. Great consternation ensued, amid which an abrupt adjournment was carried to enable the interested members to visit Chicago and Milwaukee for consultation. The result was currently believed to have been a mutual understanding to unite in defeating all the Land-Grant bills. Eminent legal opinion was obtained, to the effect that the lands would not revert to the General Government if their disposition were left over until next year. It was further stated that, were the bill passed as reported to the House, neither the executive officers of the St. Paul nor the Northwestern Companies would ratify the acceptance of the grant upon the burdensome terms imposed.

When the Legislature met on Tuesday, the show of rivalry was maintained. The after proceeding of the St. Paul Company is not so clear to the uninitiated. Although they had agreed to join hands in throwing out every measure, they simply stripped from their bill the Air-Line proposition, made the lands exempt from taxation until the line should be completed, then put their bill through with the aid of the nine "Monroe and Shullsburg extension" votes. At this unexpected result the losing party were taken aback, though not greatly disappointed. Practically, they withdrew from the contest when the attachment of so many provisions neutralized the value of the grant. On the other hand, it is maintained that the St. Paul Company have no intention of carrying out the provisions of the bill, should it become a law. It requires the construction of sixty miles of the land-grant road this year, which any Western company unaided will find a serious undertaking in the present aspect of the money market. Whether the Legislature or the Northwestern Company were hoodwinked in the final result will appear in due time.

Obituary.

BISHOP M'ILVAINE.

The Right Reverend Charles Pettit McIlvaine, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Ohio, died yesterday, at Florence, Italy. He was the son of United States Senator McIlvaine, of New Jersey, and was born at Burlington, N. J., in 1798. After being graduated at Princeton College and receiving Deacon's orders, he was, in 1825, made Professor of Ethics and History at West Point. In 1827 he resigned his position to assume pastoral duties in Brooklyn, and in 1831 was made Professor of the Evidences of Revealed Religion in the University of the City of New York. In the next year he was made Bishop of Ohio and President of Kenyon College. This important trust he filled until 1840, when he became President of the Theological Seminary of the Diocese of Ohio, a position which he has since held. Bishop McIlvaine was one of the leaders of the Episcopal Church in this country, and his learned and prolific pen has greatly enriched its theological literature. His chief works were "Evidences of Christianity," which has passed through thirty editions; "Oxford Divinity Compared with That of the Roman and Anglican Churches," a work well known to persons interested in that controversy; "The Holy Catholic Church;" "Valedictory Offering;" "A Word in Season to Candidates for Confirmation;" "The Doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church as to Confirmation;" "Chief Danger of the Church;" "The Truth and the Life," a series of twenty-two discourses, and "Directions to Inquiring Souls." He has also edited "Select Family and Parish Sermons," and memoirs of the Rev. Henry W. Fox and the Rev. Charles Simeon. He was honored by Cambridge with the degree of LL. D. in 1858; and by Oxford with that of D. C. L. in 1853. Bishop McIlvaine endeared himself to his countrymen during the civil war by his noble and invaluable services in the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and he was one of those eloquent men who, at the darkest hour of the struggle, went abroad to defend the cause of the Union before the English people, who were setting their faces towards the recognition of Confederate independence.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The appropriations made by the Minnesota Legislature aggregate $734,566, for the current year, including $200,000 to be raised by loan for the completion of the Insane Asylum, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute, and State Prison.

—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, the Hartford (Ct.) Congressman, is speaking brave words to his constituents. In a recent speech he said:

> The gentlemen who belong to the dominant political party are digging the grave of that party. . . . . I am willing to assist at the digging and the funeral, and I don't care what party comes after it. We can't have anything worse.

Gen. Hawley presided in the Chicago Convention of 1868, which nominated Grant and Colfax.

—The Administration newspaper at Concord, N. H., thinks it was "a dishonest trick" for Liberals to vote for Democratic candidates for Congress, after having nominated straight-out candidates of their own.

—Barnes' History of the Fortieth Congress speaks thus of the "honest man" from North Easton, Mass.:

> Notwithstanding the demands of a large business, Mr. Oakes Ames gave some time and attention to political affairs. He served for two years as a member of the Executive Council of Massachusetts. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. He served on the Committee on Manufactories and Pacific Railroad. He was not in the habit of making speeches, and yet he exerted much influence in legislation.

—The Cleveland *Leader* flies to the defense of Congressman Garfield, who, it says, had to vote for increased Congressional salaries or peril an appropriation bill of 70 printed pages. It lays all the blame to the "bad system" of legislation. All the other Congressmen blame the "bad system," but we do not observe any healthful promise on their part to reform it.

—The Albany *Evening Journal* pleads for Dawes, Kelley, Garfield, Bingham, and Scofield, saying:

> The people, whose instincts are sound, and who generally strike a correct judgment as to public men, are in little danger of mistaken conclusions. . . . If there are any now disposed to pronounce him [Colfax] and these others bad men, let them recall the whole careers. Let them with their strictures mingle this justice. Mistaken they may have been; weak, and censurable in their weakness; but, in view of what the country knows of them, it cannot place them with the vicious, and venal, and corrupt.

—The Alabama (Court-House) Legislature having created a debt of $2,000,000 and issued bonds for which the State Treasury has received no money, the Legislature, as now legally organized, is being urged by the Governor to issue $1,500,000 more of bonds, which may sell for something. But the $2,000,000 grab must not be questioned.

—A telegram from Little Rock, Ark., says:

> There has been so much party demoralization among the Republican members of the Lower House of the Legislature this week, and so much compactness on the part of the Democratic minority, that legislation has been greatly retarded.

—Even the Indians are made to contribute to the support of the Congressional lobby, and the *Cherokee Advocate* states that it costs $20,000 annually to ward off legislation adverse to the Indian Territory.

—All things considered, it strikes us that after the era of land-grabbing and public plundering, accomplished through the agency of national enterprises, there ought to be a period of rest, that the people may foot up their accounts and see how they stand, and how much they can afford to part with without any prospect of reimbursement.—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

—Opposed to honest legislation is the system of lobbying which is practiced in all our State Legislatures, and in the National Congress. It is a system of corruption, and against it every principle of pure, true government is arrayed. It is contrary to the spirit and integrity of republican institutions. . . . . We hope, from the late exposures, that the system by which legislation is perverted and corrupted will be no longer pursued. And what we say of legislation, we also say of conventions. No man should go to a convention as a delegate, in the interest of a ring or clique. If we are not pure here, where the voice of the people finds its first expression, we are weak and wrong all the way through.—*Providence (R. I.) Journal.*

—It is now high time that the people were opening their eyes to the real situation of affairs.—*Metamora (Ill.) Sentinel.*

—We take it that the people will get very tired of this thing, and, while they are struggling with high taxes and indebtedness, will not take kindly to an act that robs them for the benefit of a few individuals.—*Logansport (Ind.) Pharos.*

—Mr. Nast's cartoon in *Harper's Weekly* will not answer. When he says that a newspaper has no right to assail delinquent officials, unless it is absolutely faultless, he shows that he doesn't understand the mission of a newspaper. A good journal is one that stands sentry for the people, and alarms the garrison whenever there are apparent signs of danger. If public opinion could never be roused against dishonesty in high places until the newspapers were all infallible, the rascals would have a millennium. The best paper will make mistakes, but they will always be found doing the best they can to promote correct principles and honest governments.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—Recent events (says the Springfield *Republican*), give new point and significance to the words in which, eight years ago, John P. Hale sketched the second epoch in the history of the Republican party, and we make no apology for reproducing them: "By and by it began to look as if this new party would at length, at some time, prevail. Then it seemed that a political pentecost had come on the land. Converts came faster than we could discipline them. The doors of the party were wide open to all, and the thief and the hypocrite did not stumble at the threshold, but in they came; the profligate in life, the venal in politics, the malignant at heart, and the brutal in manner, all came in with the great multitude of the poor, and the honest, and the disinterested, and the patriotic."

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Sources.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—Probabilities—For Saturday in the Southwest, southerly winds, with threatening and rainy weather. For the Eastern, Gulf, and South Atlantic States, southeasterly winds, falling barometer, rising temperature, partly cloudy, and possibly threatening weather. In the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, southwesterly winds, and clear weather along the coast. For the Ohio Valley and Lower Lakes, fresh to brisk southwesterly winds, and generally cloudy weather, with occasional rain. The storm line in the Northwest will move over Iowa and Lake Michigan, with northeast winds on Lake Superior, and northwest winds in Minnesota and Nebraska.

Cautionary signals will be displayed at lake stations from and after April 1.

CLINTON, March 14.—A heavy rain accompanied by thunder and lightning visited us this afternoon.

CHICAGO, March 14.—The Signal Service reports continued moderate weather all over the country, but generally cloudy, with rain in Utah and Minnesota.

CEDAR RAPIDS, March 14.—The first thunder storm of the season passed over the city to-day, accompanied by rain and hail.

MADISON, Wis., March 14.—The first thunder storm of the season took place here this afternoon.

DUBUQUE.

Suits for Damages—Proposed Wolf Hunt.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, March 14.—Herman Ellwanger, whose wife and child were killed by the falling of John Bell & Co.'s store in May last, has entered suit in the sum of $25,000 each against the the lessees and owners of the building, which was known as the Town Clock Building.

Dennis A. Mahony, proprietor of the Dubuque *Daily Evening Telegraph*, has entered suit against the city of Dubuque for $10,000 and interest, for injuries inflicted on him, whereby his right arm was broken and permanently disabled in a fall, caused by the streets being permitted to remain obstructed with snow and ice.

The citizens of Butler, Otter Creek, Washington, and Prairie Creek Townships, propose to have a grand wolf hunt on Wednesday, March 19. Rings are to be formed, the first nine miles in diameter, the second one half mile, and the third or inner ring forty rods in diameter.

Railroad Commissioner Cook.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 14.—Aside from those few whom none other than the appointment of Col. Morgan upon the Board of Railroad Commissioners would satisfy, the people of this section of the State are well pleased with the action of Gov. Beveridge, in selecting Col. H. D. Cook, of Normal, as one of the three into whose hands the regulation of railroads is intrusted. Col. Cook is a man of ample ability, of firm conviction in all matters, and especially devoted to the best interests of the people in whose service he has been for many years as Claim Agent of Illinois at the capital. His absence from the State during a large part of the past twelve years has released him from all obligations to pettifogging politicians, so that he assumes the position untrammeled and unpledged. Of course, many of the farmers of this county, having set up Morgan as their ideal of perfection, are as yet crusty over his failure, but your correspondent predicts that their esteem of the member from McLean County will grow with acquaintance.

Reform Movement in Dubuque.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 14.—The Court-House was crowded this afternoon by a large number of prominent citizens of all political shades, having for their object a reform of administering the City Government, and to devise some means whereby a more economical state of affairs may be obtained. Committees were appointed from each ward, with instructions to select the best men possible for Mayor and Aldermen, and report at an adjourned meeting, when a final selection will be made.

Spring Freshets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 14.—The gorges in the Rock River are breaking up. It is very high. A portion of the Kenosha Branch Railroad is carried away, and no trains pass. Manufacturers on the water power apprehend a stoppage.

LASALLE, Ill., March 14.—The Illinois River has fallen about ten feet within the last forty-eight hours, but there is still an abundance of water to float the heaviest barges of ice, and there probably will continue to be so for four or five days yet to come. No steamers have yet arrived from below, however, and it is thought that their coming may yet be delayed two or three days, in consequence of ice gorges at Hennipin and below.

CLINTON, Iowa, March 14.—The ice in the Mississippi River has moved down about fifty feet.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Money was stringent at 1-64@1-32. On government bonds, which are scarce, rates are low, leading dealers having balances left with them at 7 per cent. The banks are not able to grant all the accommodation asked for by their regular customers, while prime mercantile paper is held at 9 to 12. Very little is doing under the higher rate.

STOCKS.

The stock market was irregular but quiet. Concerning the movement in Lake Shore, the *World* says: "The New York Central party is annoyed at seeing the Lake Shore Road lose control of its great feeder at Cleveland, the C., C. & Indianapolis, that line having fallen into the controlling ownership of people who propose to lease it to the Atlantic & Great Western. Their ambition is evident to work for a large increase of traffic. This, in turn, gives reason to fear that the Erie may have designs upon the Lake Shore itself, as the Erie's combination had upon the Lake Shore's feeder. For this reason, Wall street argues that Lake Shore is bought by the New York Central party. The argument is plausible, and is supported by the fact that the brokers, who are supposed to act for the New York Central party, were buyers of Lake Shore."

GOLD.

Gold was lower in the morning and higher in the afternoon, ranging from 114¾ to 115⅜. The loan rate is heavy for carrying, indicating a plentiful supply of cash coin. The cliques are supposed to be all out of the market.

BONDS.

Governments was less active and weak. Southern State bonds were not very active for Tennessees.

PRODUCE.

Flour closes lower for low and medium grades. Family grades were quiet and firm, and in light supply. Wheat quiet and easier for spring; good export demand. Pork was more active and higher, with sales of 300 brls at $15.00 for Western prime mess, and $12.50 for extra prime to arrive. For future delivery about 2,000 brls for April sold at $16.00@16.50. Cut meats show a light business, and prices are generally without quotablh change, though pickled hams are reported lower. Shoulders are quoted at 6¼c, with 200 brls reported sold at 6⅛c for March; 25 tcs and 20 brls clear bellies sold at 8⅜c. Bacon was quiet and rather unsettled at 7⅞c bid for long clear, and 8c bid with 8¼c asked for short clear. The lard market was weak. Sales were reported of about 250 tcs Western for March at 8 5-16c; for future delivery, 250 tcs May at 8⅝c, and 250 tcs June at 9c.

FOSTER.

Gov. Dix Will Not Interfere With the Execution of the "Car-Hook" Murderer—He Is To Be Hanged Next Friday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The announcement that Gov. Dix had decided to let the law take its course with Foster reached the public late this evening, and caused great surprise, as Albany rumors for the last week indicated that his sentence would surely be commuted. The general sentiment is largely in favor of hanging Foster, though a tremendous stir has been made in his behalf by Episcopal clergymen, loungers, jurymen, and other interested parties. When Foster heard to-night he must prepare for the scaffold, he dropped into a seat and burst into tears. The news caused a complete revulsion in the demeanor of the condemned man, who had fully expected a reprieve. He was led to his cell unnerved and broken down. The Sheriff has begun preparations for the execution next Friday, and placed a double watch over Foster's cell to prevent suicide. Foster's friends say to-night that some hope yet remains, and that their resources are not exhausted. What they mean, if anything, remains to be developed.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 14.—The private secretary of Gov. Dix announced to the Sheriff to-day, that the Governor had written a letter to the Rev. Dr. Tyng, saying that the public safety and justice demanded the execution of Foster. Deputy Sheriffs are now guarding him in the Tombs.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

A Bank Cashier, Fearful of the Detection of Some Irregularities, Sets Fire to the Assets of the Institution, and Then Shoots Himself Through the Head.

FRANKLIN, Pa., March 14.—The community here was thrown into a state of the profoundest excitement this morning, by the suicide of Thomas F. Anderson, Cashier of Lamberton's Bank, and one of the oldest Cashiers in this region. He opened the bank as usual at 9 o'clock, and transacted business with several customers. He was afterwards noticed running in and out of the bank in a hurried and excited manner, and then hurrying up Thirteenth street towards his residence. Smoke was then seen issuing from the bank, and the persons who had noticed his manœuvers entered the building, supposing it to be on fire, when they discovered the grate heaped up with bank notes, bonds, and bank-papers, rapidly being consumed by fire. The fire was extinguished as quickly as possible, and the notes, bonds, etc., drawn out. Some were in a charred condition, while others were burned to ashes. Upon reaching his residence, some three squares distant, he entered by the back way and, handing his wife a letter, said that he was about to commit an awful act, at the same time exposing a pistol, which he held in his hand. She endeavored to take it from him, but he tore himself from her, stepped into the yard, raised his hand and fired, the ball entering the right temple. His wife fell fainting. His consciousness returned at intervals of short duration for an hour or more, but he gave no explanation for the act, and soon expired.

Several letters were left by him, but their contents have not as yet been made public. A note left on the counter said that he had destroyed all the special deposits and bills receivable. Thirty-eight thousand dollars was Mr. Lamberton's individual Government bonds. The amount absolutely destroyed cannot be as yet ascertained. The United States Treasurer has been telegraphed to send some one at once to examine the charred bonds. What led to this cannot be possibly ascertained. It is generally supposed, however, that his irregularities in conducting the business were the causes. It is known that he was carrying large overdrafts for the accommodation of personal friends unauthorized by the bank. The bank was soon to change hands, and he was requested to have the accounts and books in complete order at a certain date, which would expose these irregularities. The bank loses heavily, but the losses will not affect its standing. Every confidence is felt in its security.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE, March 14.—No further danger is apprehended from interruption of overland travel from snow the present season. The track is entirely clear on both the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Roads, and the snow is everywhere melting rapidly. Dispatches to-day report an extraordinary and lively time with passengers and freight. The shipments of ore and bullion from this point east are very heavy. It is expected that, as soon as the roads in the canons are fairly open, they will average ten to fifteen cars per day.

George Gardiner's club has been incorporated at St. George to build extensive wine-vaults and fruit-canning establishments. This is regarded as one of the most important enterprises in the Territory, and as affecting trade in that line both East and West.

A company is organized with a large capital, to work the gravel-beds in Bingham canon for gold.

All quiet and even good-natured between the Mormons and Gentiles. Political issues are generally ignored in an effort to profit by the business prospects this year; which, it is agreed on every hand, are unprecedently promising.

Love and Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—John Malloy, usher in the Church of the Messiah, in this city, and a son of the Librarian of Montreal, Canada, died at 10 o'clock this morning, from the effect of severing the main artery in one of his arms, the wound being self-inflicted. Disappointed love was the cause of the act.

Illinois & Michigan Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 14.—The break in the dam across Fox River at Dayton, which supplies the canal with water at this point, has left the canal dry.

IT IS DONE.

Outraged Law Twice Vindicated Yesterday.

Two Men Executed for the Crime of Murder.

George Driver Hanged in the Cook County Jail.

Strangulation of John M. Osborne at Knoxville.

Their Last Moments Devoted to Confessions.

Horrid Details of Osborne's Crime Related by Himself.

One of the Greatest Villains That Ever Stretched Hemp.

He Claims He Was Induced to Kill Mrs. Mathews for $5,000.

Sights and Scenes at the Two Executions.

DRIVER.

HIS LAST NIGHT ON EARTH.

Yesterday's TRIBUNE contained an account of the doings and condition of George Driver up to midnight of Thursday, at which hour he was still busied with his children, and his spiritual advisers, the Revs. Messrs. Davis and MacLaughlan. He finally requested the clergymen to administer the sacrament, stating in reply to their inquiries, that he desired thereby to show his perfect submission to the will of God, and his confidence in him, and furthermore that it would be a comfort to his mother when she heard of it, giving her as it would, a most satisfactory assurance of his religious and edifying end. They were satisfied of his sincerity, and gave him the bread and wine. Some of the prisoners near by were a little dissatisfied by so much psalm-singing at night, but they reflected that it was for that night only, and did not remonstrate. After the religious services were over he took a sound nap, and woke up about 7, cool and collected.

YESTERDAY MORNING.

About 9 o'clock, the crowd began to arrive. His sister-in-law, Mrs. Peters, with his children, Mrs. Tait, one of his friends, and several reporters, made their appearance. Presently Sergt. Lull came in sight, in command of a squad of twelve policemen, who were supposed to be on duty outside, but who from time to time, ran in to look at Driver or the scaffold, and whose great ambition was to feel of the rope.

Mr. Driver was in his cell at the western end of the northern corridor. He sat on his bed, smoking a short briar-wood pipe, was neatly dressed, and looked so much at ease that one might have taken him for an officer of the jail, who had just stepped into a cell to have a quiet smoke. The smaller children stood outside, naturally very much unconcerned, for they had no idea what the matter was. All they could see was that Pa was being made a great deal more of than had ever before been the case. The oldest girl kept remarkably quiet, but

THE BOY, WILLIAM,

did nothing of the kind. He astonished everybody about the jail, and that means a good deal. He looked upon the whole thing as a circus, which would last only for a short time, and that, therefore, it was necessary for him to hurry around and see what was to be seen. He was accompanied by a subordinate creature, a young friend of his own age, to whom he explained things. The boy had breakfast, but he could not resist the temptation of a pie which he saw in his father's cell. It may seem very shocking, but it is nevertheless true, that instead of weeping around his father, and promising to go to Sunday School, and never, never, drink any whisky, he cut that pie, and stole and ate a piece thereof. Being thus refreshed, he went out to see the scaffold, on which the workmen were still engaged. He went up on it, investigated the trap, felt the rope, slipped the noose, and gave it as his verdict that that rope "wan't stout enough." Mr. Folz said that was a remarkable boy. Then this boy went and conversed with the prisoners, and told them who he was, and seemed dissatisfied that they did not make much of him on account of his relationship to

THE CHIEF ACTOR IN THE DRAMA

soon to be enacted. Then he sauntered back to his father's cell, to see what was going on there. It is very probably the fact, that he never had much love for a father who was always a little rough with him. When Driver started out the second time to have his picture taken, the boy being behind a little, he turned back, caught him by the arm, and gave him a very unloving jerk forward. They had nothing to say to one another until it come to the final leave-taking, and then the boy was not at all demonstrative.

A DISAGREEABLE DUTY.

It is one of the most unpleasant parts of this business of reporting executions, to call upon the sentenced man and ask him about his views of things,—whether he is resigned to his fate, has a realizing assurance of his reception among the redeemed, etc., etc. These are questions which are formal, and must be asked, and yet, after all, when one asks them he has a feeling that it is rather impertinent, and thinks that he, under similar circumsta nces, would get indignant, and swear. But the public always want to know whether a man is "resigned" or not, and so the question has to be asked.

But in this case, the Rev. Mr. Davis, who has been his guide to mansions in the skies, happened to be standing in the corridor, and therefore the question was put to him as to what Mr. Driver's views were regarding the impending crisis. He said that he was sincerely resigned, and ready to meet death with a living faith in salvation through his Lord Jesus. Then he beckoned to Mr. Driver, who was loafing around in the neighborhood. George came up, and Mr. Davis, putting one arm affectionately over his shoulder, says: "Now, George, this gentleman wants to know if you are resigned?" George took his cigar out of his mouth, for he had discarded a pipe, as not being solemn enough, and said: "Yes, I am resigned. I feel that it is all for the best that I should die. If I was to be spared for a time, maybe I should not be as ready as I am now." All very quietly and honestly said. "Tell him," says Mr. D., "if you have faith that your sins will be forgiven you." "Yes," said George, "through the intercession of Jesus." "Tell him," continues the clergyman, "why you took the sacrament last night." "I took it," says George, "as a token that I was resigned, and that I commit myself to Jesus." The clergyman would probably have gone still further with the examination of his last student in theology, but the reporter said he was quite satisfied with Mr. Driver's state of mind, and turned away from the resigned prisoner to the contemplation of the faces which were pressed close to the grates of the Randolph street windows.

TO HIS OLD MOTHER.

Mr. Driver went back to his cell and set to work to write a letter to his mother, who lives at Westras, on one of the Orkney Islands. He made slow progress, not being used to writing, but finding plenty to say. So soon as he was through with it, it was sealed up and sent off to be mailed. No one saw what he wrote except the clergyman, but it is said to have been a plain, simple statement of the murder, the way it came to pass, the trial, and the sentence.

While he was finishing this production, James Rutherford came in, having returned but a few hours before from his unsuccessful trip to Springfield. He was very much disheartened by the failure, the more so since he had for a time entertained slight hopes. He had seen Gov. Beveridge at 9, and at 10, and at 11, and each time the Governor had given him some slight encouragement. But then the Galesburg delegation came in, and at 3 the Governor had told him he could do nothing. Rutherford plead, but Beveridge told him an angel from heaven would not move him. He had done all he could. He had stayed in the Governor's office when others came in on private business, and had refused to go out. He had given the pages money to go and get Senators and Representatives to come and help him. He had begged for ten days' respite, in order that the facts might be laid before the Governor, but that officer would not give an hour. If he had had $5,000 he could have gotten the reprieve. Then he made unpleasant remarks about Mason, as did Mrs. Tait and others. Even Driver seemed less inclined to be at peace with Mason than with the rest of mankind. Then Rutherford went around, and saw Driver, and told him what he had done. Driver replied that it was all right; he was ready to die, and perhaps it was for the best that he had not been able to secure the delay.

THE LAST SHAVE.

After talking a little more with the womenfolks, and handing over to the eldest girl a little Testament, after the fashion of those distributed by the American Tract Society, on the fly-leaf of which he had written "George Driver's last present to his dear children," Mr. Driver told Mr. Folz he would like to have a shave, and Mr. Folz was perfectly willing; would be glad to do anything in his power to oblige him during the few remaining, etc., etc., and instead of allowing any of the prisoners to operate on Mr. D., sent across the street for an expert. He was a German, of course, for Folz stands by his countrymen, and he was one of the happiest Germans on Clark street. The crowd made way for him with respect when he returned. He had shaved Driver! The patient sat down at the east end of his corridor. The clergyman stood in front of him, with his hands folded, and looked down lovingly upon the performance. The barber's hand did not tremble. Driver took it easily till it came to the shampooing, at which he was immensely pleased, and made little motions like a cat when its back is stroked. The barber requested permission to shake hands with him, and Mr. Driver consented. During this scene, William Driver and his young friend were making those interesting investigations as to the quality of the rope which was to go under that clean-shaven chin.

A FIGHT FOR A SOUL.

Driver was in his corridor, smoking his cigar, talking sometimes to some of his friends, and sometimes to Rev. Dr. Davis, when a little dried-up man, smooth-faced, and long-haired, with a curious old-fashioned surtout which came to his heels, and an equally remarkable head-covering, made his appearance at the grated door leading from the Sheriff's office into the jail proper, and began shaking at the bars, and calling out for Folz. That worthy let him in, upon which he seized Folz by two buttons and demanded that he might see Driver. He grew nervous, and his faced twitched, and he kept on insisting. The little man was Father Setters, one of the Catholic priests belonging to the Twelfth Street Church, and he had come there in search of his stray lamb, Driver, who, he had understood, had gone off into the wolf's den. He wanted to save him, if not too late, and, at all events, he wanted to get the children.

The religious affairs of the Driver family were badly mixed. His family were Presbyterians of the strictest, bitterest kind. His wife was a Roman Catholic. They got along after a fashion till the first child was born, which was baptized a Catholic. Then, to put a stop to religious disputes, he joined her church, after a fashion; just hanging on by the eyelids, communing once a year possibly, and not looked on with much favor by the clergy, while even his wife did not think him altogether sound. The amalgamation of a Scotch Presbyterian and an Irish Catholic cannot be expected to result in any good.

When Driver got in trouble, some of the Presbyterian clergy had a little private gathering, in order to discuss the question whether it would be proper for them to step in and try to do anything for Driver's soul. While a Roman Catholic rushes in anywhere to minister to even a heretic, the Protestant ministers, like regular physicians, dislike to interfere with the patients of another sect. But in view of the man's Protestant antecedents, they detailed a couple of their number to look after him, and they worked so effectually as to wean him most thoroughly from "the errors and delusions of antichrist, now reigning at Rome." In fact, Mr. Driver was a very promising subject for Messrs. Davis and Maclaughlan. He was down on Popery, and he said that if he had not been a Catholic he should not have been where he was. Then, too, said he, his mother and all his people had been Presbyterians, and it would be a satisfaction to them to know that he died in the good old faith of John Knox. This was about the only thing that Driver could do for his relatives, and it was quite proper that he should to this extent relieve their sufferings.

The Presbyterians were first on the ground. They had pre-empted his soul. Then, they were better suited for his case than the Catholic father. Driver's rather sluggish Danish blood was more easily affected by the appeals of the Presbyterians, who mingled the horrors of hell with the hopes of heaven, than it would have been by the rather fussy exhortations of the priest.

So Mr. Folz bustled around to the corner where Driver was, and told him Father Setters wanted to see him. The Rev. Mr. Davis felt confident and said nothing. Driver thought not—no, he did not want to see him. Folz went back to the little man and told him this, but he was pertinacious, as was only proper under the circumstances, and again took hold of a button and begged for one word. Folz returned, and the little man edged along after him, twisting his mouth and making curious little grimaces. Folz again stated his case, and Driver seemed reluctant. James Rutherford, who stood by, waxed indignant, and told the priest to go along, for he might see that Driver did not want to talk to him.

Driver stood by the door of his cell, with the inevitable cigar in his mouth. The Rev. Mr. Davis, with his arms folded, leaned against the wall. The children stared, and James Rutherford looked wrathfully at the emissary of Darkness. The priest grew furiously nervous, and said something to the Presbyterian, who replied, "Therefore, being justified by faith, etc." That celebrated text has started many a theological dispute, but perhaps never before in such a place. A Protestant prisoner in an adjoining cell entered into the spirit of the thing, and sings out to the Presbyterian: "Now give it to him, old man." But the prisoner was disappointed in his expectations of a little free fight, for the priest had hardly said a word when Driver rather roughly stated his willingness to hear what Father Setters had to say, and the two walked to the end of the corridor, and nearly out of hearing. The priest said Driver had his mind made up as far as he himself was concerned, but he begged him to tell the children to stick to their mother's faith, and the one in which they had been baptized. But Driver was stubborn, and did not intend to do anything of the kind. He had chosen his religion, and they, when they grew up, could choose theirs. If they wanted to be Catholics, well and good. If they wanted to be anything else, let them be that. All he wished was that they should be Christians. Then he turned back to his cell, and Father Setters put off at a dog-trot for the door. He retired defeated, and left the Presbyterians in full possession of the field.

DISPOSITION OF HIS CHILDREN AND MONEY.

Driver having returned to No. 1, Mrs. Peters, his sister-in-law, who was standing there, dressed in the deepest black, with an unusually long mourning-veil on, renewed an appeal she had been making that he should say that she should have the custody of the children. "You know, George," said she, "that it was their mother's dying wish that their aunt Kate should take care of them. Now, just say that I shall have them, George." "Come, George," said one of the bystanders, "she will take good care of them." "It was their mother's wish that Aunt Kate should have them," says Mrs. Peters. The children looked up with their usual unconcern, and Mr. Driver finally took his cigar out of his mouth, and said "yes."

Then it suddenly occurred to that gentleman that it would be a good idea to make his will. He had about $700 or $800 in the savings bank, and it was suggested that legal disputes might be avoided if he would dispose of it himself. So a Mr. Carman was sent for, and came down the corridor, preceded by an assistant jailor, bearing an inkstand and a pen. He made the will, dividing his money equally between the five children.

Then he came out of his cell and talked a while pleasantly enough, and then half a dozen of his male friends took leave of him. He stood against the wall, and as they passed by he shook hands with them, and smiled good-naturedly. He was then as cool, as perfectly self-possessed, with as steady a pulse, and unshaken composure as any man within a hundred miles of him. As the last of his old chums went by, he called out some by-word with which they were both familiar. When they got around the corner, and into the other corridor, the one to whom he had spoken said, admiringly, "Do you think! George said so and so," repeating the phrase. "He's cool," says one; "Oh, there's nothin' soft about George," says another. They talked away, commending his composure in the highest terms, as being creditable to all concerned.

POINTS TO BRIGHTER WORLDS, AND LEADS THE WAY.

Then one of the clergymen suggested to Mr. Driver that he should go around and call upon Chris Rafferty, who was in a cell on the other side of the jail. It might be the means of awakening the soul of that unhappy man to a sense of the blessed comfort which he might derive from religion, and might help to prepare him for the unpleasant contingencies of the future. Mr. Driver seemed to have no objection to figuring in the part of an exhorter, and so; after getting permission from Folz, a little procession was organized, Driver in the centre, smiling, with one arm thrown over Folz's shoulder, and the Rev. Mr. Davis on his left side. As they marched along, the prisoners stared admiringly and respectfully at the man who was so soon to be hanged, and who could take such liberties with Folz. So soon as any reporter, or anybody else, saw Driver marching along he fell into line, and by the time that Rafferty's cell was reached, the crowd was dense enough to fill the corridor. All wanted to hear the moral reflections of one, and to see the way in which the other would receive them.

Rafferty and a young fellow named Paul Schaffer, a larceny man, were in the one cell, both pretty well undressed, and both quite unconcerned. Driver got up in front of the grated door, held his cigar in his left hand, and stretched the other through the bars to Rafferty, who shook it very unconcernedly. The older Driver boy, with his usual inquisitiveness, and desire to see everything connected with the show, worked his way through the crowd, and got up to the door, where he listened to his father a little, but stared at Rafferty a good deal. He had killed a policeman, and down where the boy lived that is looked on as rather a high-toned performance.

Says Driver, talking rather slowly, in his quiet accent, his mouth slightly twitching sometimes, but the hand, which rested on the bars, quite motionless: "Well, Chris, I have come around to see you for the last time. You have seen all these things here, and you know what they mean."

"I guess I do," says Rafferty.

"Well, prepare yourself to go where I am going?"

"I ain't afraid," replies Christopher.

"Prepare yourself," insisted Driver. "It does not matter what religion you belong to. There is only one God. Here you are hollering and bawling. You have money and friends outside, and so have I. I had a good lawyer, and you have a good lawyer. But we must not look to lawyers and to courts, but we have got only to look to the Judge over us all, and that is God."

"Yes, I suppose so," quoth Rafferty, and laughed a bit.

"It is in Him," says Driver, "that we must put confidence that He will save us for the sake of Jesus. I feel confidence, but of course I prepared myself before. When I heard of the reprieve, I felt relieved, and I was twenty-four hours that way. There I was, and here I be. In an hour-and-a-half from now I will be somewhere else. I hope it will be for good."

Rafferty wagged his head, but said nothing.

"Now take warning from that, Rafferty. You have had two trials, and I only had one, and you have a good chance for another; but do not depend on that, mind you. That trial may go pretty hard. I hope it will be better, but it may be hard. Don't put any faith in it, because you see how things are going with me."

"Yes, sir," says Rafferty, very pleasantly.

"Just take my case," says Driver, getting a little argumentative, and tapping his hand on the grate, "and see how it is between us both? You know my case, and I know yours. Take both cases, and it comes pretty hard. Now just make your peace with God."

"Yes, sir; that's so," said Rafferty, winking.

"He is the only Judge, the only one we have who can do anything for us."

Rafferty assented.

"Put your faith in Him. You are a young man, and you have a good time to prepare yourself. It is a hard thing to take a human life. God make all human things to live for a little time, and did not tell us to take their lives away, for He took them Himself. When you take another human life, that is contrary to his commands. I guess you knew the Commandments yourself."

Rafferty looked up as if not quite certain on that point.

But Driver went on, in the same monotonous strain, never varying his voice, and often repeating himself: "You ought to know—you see how it is. It is not legal, or anything else. I hope it will turn out all right, but it may go hard with you. I had only one trial, you know. I just came to talk with you, and tell you it came hard on me, who had one trial. You see how our cases were different. It may come pretty hard on you, so prepare yourself. I do not want to rough up your temper, but you can see yourself how it is. Now, you just put your whole hope and trust on Almighty God, and say His will be done. If this happens to you, I hope that you will prepare yourself, and I hope we will both meet again.

"Yes, sir; I hope so," replies Rafferty, in a very polite tone.

"Your body goes," says Driver, "but your soul will live. You think on this, mind you. You are a young man yet. I thought to-day when you were gassing here, when I was reading my prayer-book and praying, and you were gassing with the boys, that you did not think of what might happen. Now this will not do at all. My time has come before yours after all. Now you just remember this, and think of it. You have got plenty of money, and plenty of friends. We are alike in that. I have got plenty of money and friends. Never think of that. God is the Judge, and no courts nor nobody else can do anything for you. Trust in Him, and God will be your Judge. Come to Him, and do not be afraid to go to Him. He is good. I am ready to jump upon the scaffold. I heard them last night knocking on the boards. But I am ready to go before Him now, I think. I know I be. Now, you just make up your mind and prepare yourself, and be ready after me, and come and meet me, so we will meet together above. Good bye."

Then he put his hand through the bars and he and Chris shook solemnly for a half minute. The Driver boy looked at the performance critically.

YOUNG SCHAFFER INTERVIEWED.

Then Driver turned to young Schaffer, who had been listening very respectfully and admiringly to these observations from a man who was to die in an hour and who was to die so game, and observed: "Now you remember you are a young boy yet. You see what we have come to—he and I. Now be a good boy, and take care of yourself. Good bye."

The two shook hands, and Driver, his spiritual adviser Davis, and bodily guardian Foltz, marched back to cell No. 1. As for Mr. Rafferty, for whose benefit all that oration had been made, he gave a great yawn, said he was sleepy, climbed up into the upper berth, and went to sleep. A similarly unimpressive disposition was manifested by Paul, who five minutes after the good bye was accosting civilians as "Captain," and begging the gift of a nickel.

So far as producing any impression went, the Driver mission was a failure. He had two very unpromising subjects, Rafferty, who has the hide of a rhinoceros, and little Paul, who thinks a murderer stands a great deal higher in the social scale than a pickpocket. Paul's opinion was that the old fellow was pretty plucky. There was very possibly a little spiritual pride in Mr. Driver's heart which upheld him while he was telling Rafferty some unpleasant truths. While George was walking back to his cell he felt a little weaker, and confidentially told Dr. MacLaughlan he should like to die just then. It would have been a source of gratification to all concerned if Mr. Driver's wishes could have been complied with, for he would probably have been in better condition than he was when the time of his execution came.

THE LAST STAGE.

While all these things were going on the carpenters were busily at work upon the scaffold, the sound of their hammers occasionally resounding through the jail. This wooden structure ranked as the second object of interest, Driver, of course, being first. Whenever Driver was safely caged anywhere with the women, or with his clerical adviser, the reporters felt themselves at liberty to go and see what progress was making on the inanimate part of the performance. It was a relief, too, to get out of the sight of the man, and the necessity of looking after him. Very probably Mr. Driver was rather flattered by the many questions asked him, and the tender solicitude a lot of people he never saw before, and most likely he would never see again, had suddenly taken in the condition of his soul; but every one is apt to think how he would feel were he in the convict's place, and to act accordingly. It is not a pleasant position, to stand wedged in between a couple of weeping women, eyeing the motions of a man who is so soon to die, with one of his children crawling around between your legs. So the scaffold was a relief. It was less crowded around there, and one did not have to pull a long face, and it was not necessary to ask the scaffold whether it was "resigned" or not.

The history of this scaffold has already been given, and everybody knows that it was originally constructed in order to temporarily exalt Mr. Perteet above his countrymen. It was put up at the southern end of one of the middle corridors, immediately between cells 40 and 41. These blocks of cells do not reach up to the ceiling of the jail, there being a free space of a couple of feet or more. Two short blocks standing on top of the two facing cells, served to support the stout cross-beam from which the man swung. The under side of this joist was six feet and an inch from the floor, and through a slot, cut a foot and a half in length, ran the rope, which was fastened to the iron bars of the door of one of the cells. Immediately under this beam, was the trap on which the sentenced man was to stand, the bolt which held it in place being drawn back by a rope which ran through to the rear of the platform, and was wound around one of the arms of the gasolier at the end of the corridor, and which rose about a foot above the platform, which was reached by a short flight of steps on the eastern side of the corridor.

Every few minutes Tim Bradley, with a manner too unconcerned to be natural, would mount the platform, criticise the arrangements, feel the rope, and slip the noose up and down. But then everybody did that. There was an accursed fascination about the rope. It lay there so innocently; it was curled up like a sleeping serpent, but it attracted. A German reporter even cut a piece of it off, but that was useless, for such a rope has no virtue till it has hanged a man, when a piece of it is good for quinsy.

THE REHEARSAL.

Presently Dr. Miller came in, hobbling along laboriously. He went up to the platform and gazed at it with a critic's eye. Then he and Bradley looked at it and shrugged their heads. and looked wise. Then Foltz came up, and he also wagged his head. Then they began discussing the problem how much of a fall they could secure for Mr. Driver. The corridor was low. His head would almost touch the beam as he stood upon the platform. The drop was only about four feet and a half. Mr. Driver was 5 feet 10, and he only weighed 165 pounds, so that he might not break his neck. It was a problem. The rope would stretch a little. The man would stretch, say an inch and a half. Doctor Miller meditated. He put his chin on the edge of the trap and looked up at the noose. Doctor Miller announced that he was 6 feet 1½, and that he could not be hanged there. Then Folz lifted the noose a little and Miller and Bradley figured it out that the man would have about two inches between his toes and the flooring. "An inch is as good as a mile," said Mr. Folz. They all agreed that there would be no chance for Mr. Driver to tip-toe, and they moved off.

THE STATE'S ATTORNEY.

Charles H. Reed, State's Attorney, came in, and inspected the scaffold, and said it was a sad sight, not meaning to cast any aspersion on the scaffold, which was a very fair one, but that he did not want to see the man hanged. He had sent five to the gallows, but, though the law required him to follow them to the gallows and see the job completed, yet he had never done it. He would not for a thousand dollars be hired to look at the execution. Then he again said it was a sad sight, and went away. A great many individuals, who had nothing to do with getting Driver hanged, visited the scaffold, but none of them were as sentimental in their observations as Mr. Reed.

CONDUCT OF THE PRISONERS.

The inmates of this particular corridor had been removed in order to avoid any complaints from the prisoners on the ground of partiality. The fact is, that the general conduct of these prisoners was very wrong, and was directly subversive of the theory that one of the effects of capital punishment is to exercise a chastening and sobering influence upon those who see it. The general impression among the residents of the jail seemed to be that the affair was a very interesting one, which reflected great credit upon Cook County, and that it was a pretty good thing to dwell in a jail where they had such exhibitions. They laughed, and shouted, and joked. They called out to the visitors for matches, tobacco, nickels, and lights. One fellow rigged a twisted bit of paper to a broom-handle, and thrust it through the cell door up to the gas-light, and helped himself. One man with a red moustache told about a a little shooting scrape he had had, but concluded by saying apologetically, "It was not like Driver's, you know." They stared at the convicted man as he walked up and down, and would sometimes stretch out their hands and say "Hi!" to his children. When the jailor carried around their frugal diet,

Their mouldy beans,
The only food they had, except some rusty greens,

they hushed up, but when that was disposed of they began their noise again, occasionally throwing their tin dishes out on the floor. They looked dirty, and they used profane language, and they called everybody "Captain," and begged for coppers, and were generally very low. When the execution came off they kept quiet, but that was to "hear the better, my dear," as the wolf said to Red Riding Hood, and, when it was over, they began their rioting again. A large crowd of public-spirited citizens, who are in favor of the enforcement of the laws, stood outside, and yelled occasionally. A few had found their way to the Sheriff's office, and stood with their noses flattened against the grated doors. Among these was a young man who stated that he was the reporter for the *Advance*, a religious paper published in Chicago, and that he was sent to write the matter up from a moral stand point. Mr. Bradley politely, but firmly, declined, and after the man had nearly rubbed all the skin off his nose, he went away.

NOW, TO RETURN TO MR. DRIVER.

He went back to his cell after wrestling with Rafferty, and the friends set to work to hunt up the children, who were scattered all over the jail, in order that they might be present at a little religious service which was to be held in Mr. Driver's cell. While this was going on, a man trundled something along the passage-way, which was at first taken for a reading-desk, but which turned out to be part of a photographic apparatus. This was cheerful; but then came three or four men lugging a heavy coffin, which they carried over to the rear of the platform, and laid it down, out of sight of its future occupant. Then Dr. Rae, one of the three medical men present, turned up, and Dr. Miller gracefully pulled out a stethoscope, and handed it to him. Dr. Rae declined the gift. These are the courtesies of the medical profession. The doctors talked, and the Driver family held a prayer-meeting. Of course no one intruded on them, and the statement that all were deeply moved, and wept some, may or may not be correct. It may be doubted as to Master Driver.

In the meantime, Messrs. Ulrich & Bischoff, photographers, had trundled their apparatus up to the southeast corner of the building, where there was a fair light, though the windows were so dirty that nobody could see through them. Here he sat down in an arm-chair, and would have taken his last look at the outside world, the blue, cloud-studded sky, the thronged streets, and the stately buildings, if the windows had not been in the before-mentioned disgraceful condition. After the first negative was taken, the spirit moved him, and he told at length how he sparked his wife, and the reasons which moved them to get united. A great deal more family history was cut short by the advent of a new reporter, who must needs march up to Driver and ask him if he was resigned, whereby the story was cut off two months after marriage. Then he went back to his cell, and then he returned and had another negative taken, being fretful during the infliction, and telling the operator that he could not stay there all day waiting for him, a remark which was corroborated by one of the deputies. He looked at one of the negatives, a whitey-gray thing, looking somewhat of the complexion of the jail windows, and did not seem particularly gratified with it. After all this business was disposed with, he went back to his cell, to bid good-bye to his children, change his clothes, and prepare for the end. This was nearly 1 o'clock, and half-past had been fixed on as the time for the execution.

THE CROWD,

about seventy-five strong, counting bailiffs, deputies, reporters, and loafers, left Driver's end of the jail to himself and his family. They crowded to the corridor in which the scaffold was placed. The arm-chair was brought for Dr. Miller, Superintendent of Public Charities, and placed in front of the platform. Another chair was brought and placed on it for the criminal. The majority of the lookers-on leaned their backs against the wall, and smoked. Most of them were unconcerned, or looked so. The reporters clustered around the steps which led up to the scaffold and waited, and it was just this waiting for the procession which was the most trying part of it all. The foul air of the jail was enough to sicken any one. The running around after Driver, was bad enough. But there was motion in that. It was not sitting down and waiting for a man to come and have his neck broken. Under such circumstances, and while one's heart flutters a little, one tells the worst stories one can think of and questions who will have to catch hold of the feet of the sentenced man in case they should just touch the ground. One tries not to yield to the sobering and chastening influences of the occasion, but thinks it very disgusting, and wonders why in Heaven's name they do not hurry up, and get through with it. And the longer the delay, the worse this feeling grows, and one wishes shooting were in use.

THE DELAY IN THIS CASE

was long and deplorable. Instead of an execution at half-past 1, it was put off three-quarters of an hour. Driver bid good-bye to his family for a long time, and they all wept. He, too, was more affected than he had been any time during the day. The uniform composure he had maintained during the day began to give way. The strain was too severe, or else the leaving of his family brought more keenly to his mind what was coming. The interview over, the children were removed, and he set to changing his clothes, and fainted away, so that he had to be held up to the window to be revived. That excited the prisoners near him amazingly. They had to put his pantaloons on for him. Bradley left the scaffold to hurry matters up. It was feared that he would remain in a faint, and would have to be carried to the scaffold, and be hanged in an insensible condition. The crowd seemed dissatisfied with that for some reason.

AT LAST THERE WAS A STIR AMONG THE SPECTATORS.

Everybody took off his hat, and drew close to the wall. Driver came along the passage, and walked to the scaffold, leaning on the arms of the Rev. Mr. Davis and Jailer Foltz. Behind them came Deputy-Sheriff Hutchinson, the Rev. Mr. McLaughlan, and a man who appeared to be a friend of Driver's.

This mournful party ascended the stairs leading to the platform at precisely 2 o'clock, Driver walking firmly and without the slightest sign of hesitation, repeating a psalm as he went along. He sat down in a chair provided for him at the edge of the drop, and looked straight at the spectators, who had crowded into the corridor until it was packed full. He continued to gaze at them until the voice of the Rev. Mr. McLaughlan saying, "Let us pray," attracted his attention, when he bowed his head and covered his face with his hands.

At the conclusion of the clergyman's prayer, Sheriff Bradley read the warrant in low, wavering tones. When he had finished, he asked:

"Driver, have you any thing to say?"

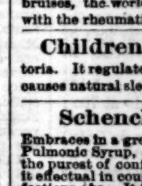
Driver replied: "Yes, a little," and he rose from his chair. A clergyman and a Deputy Sheriff hastened to assist him to rise, but he waved them off, saying, "Oh, I can get up alone; never mind me."

HE THEN SPOKE AS FOLLOWS:

MY FRIENDS: I hain't got very much to say, but then there is a few remarks to you before I go; and, in the first place, I hope that you all see where I am standing now, and I hope that you all know that I am going to a place that neither you nor me knows yet; but then, still, I suppose you all understand and knows the reason that caused me to come here, and that is drink—whisky. That has brought me right here where I am standing. You see where it

[*Continued on the Eighth Page.*]

SPECIAL NOTICES.



My Kingdom for a Horse.—What the purse of King Richard could not then procure, all can now purchase for a song. The Centaur Liniment will not raise the dead horse of a king, but it will cure a lame one, and—more than that—it is the most remarkable thing for swellings, stiff joints, caked breasts, stings, and bruises, the world has ever seen. A man ought to suffer with the rheumatism who has not tried this liniment.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

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Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and, while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, &c. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.

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As but few tickets remain unsold, parties wishing for them will please order immediately.

1 Grand Cash Present of $20,000
1 " " " " 5,000

1,471 Presents, Amounting to $40,000 Cash.

The drawing will be conducted on the stage of the Academy of Music, in full view of the audience, and under personal supervision of the following well-known and disinterested gentlemen who have kindly consented to act as

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Officers and Directors of the Association.

OFFICERS: L. A. Schmidtner, President; P. V. Deuster, Vice-President; F. W. Jacobi, Secretary; W. H. Jacobs, Treasurer.

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☞ Money should be sent in registered letter, post-office order, or by express.

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LIFE INSURANCE STATEMENT.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

MUTUAL BENEFIT Life Insurance Company,

OF NEWARK, N. J.

ORGANIZED - - - 1845.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Balance as per Statement, January 1, 1872		$23,241,795.81
Received for Premiums during the year 1872	$5,344,168.51	
Received for Interest during the year 1872	1,524,116.18	
Received for Annuities during the year 1872	770.99	
Total Receipts for 1872	$6,869,055.68	
Paid Claims by Death	$1,911,444.72	
Paid Endowments	40,301.11	
Paid Surrendered Policies	286,024.98	
Paid Advertising and Printing	64,004.90	
Paid Contingent Expenses	85,845.91	
Paid Postage and Exchange	11,081.49	
Paid Taxes and Internal Revenue	84,644.00	
Paid Commissions to Agents	406,942.88	
Paid Physicians' Fees	20,882.22	
Paid Annuities	1,465.70	
Paid Return Premiums	1,660,426.00	
	$4,573,063.91	2,295,991.77
		$25,537,787.58

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$503,717.94	
Real Estate	149,062.38	
United States Securities	1,551,500.00	
State, City, and County Bonds	6,135,800.00	
Bonds and Mortgages	10,224,302.70	
Loans on Policies in force	6,852,970.90	
Loans on Scrip	1,455.41	
Due for Premiums in course of transmission	118,978.25	25,537,787.58
Interest due and accrued	$534,681.88	
Premiums due, not yet received, on issues principally of November and December	438,681.95	973,363.83
Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1873		$26,511,151.41
No of Policies in force		33,425
Insured thereby		$133,000,000.00
Reserve liability thereon		22,026,097.00

Summary of Business since its Organization in May, 1845.

Premiums received from May 1, 1845, to January 1, 1873	$49,761,262.00
Interest received from May 1, 1845, to January 1, 1873	10,724,086.29
Total Receipts	$60,485,348.29
Paid for Losses and Endowments	$13,230,439.37
Paid for Dividends or Return Premiums	12,973,843.13
Paid for Surrendered Policies	2,630,044.72
Paid for Management, Commissions, Taxes, &c	6,113,233.49
Total paid	$34,947,560.71
Total Assets of the Company, January 1, 1873	$25,537,787.58
Add assets accrued	973,363.83
Total assets	$26,511,151.41

Of the entire receipts the Company retain 42.22 per cent as a reinsurance fund and surplus.

47.67 per cent has been returned to members or their families, for losses, return premiums, and surrendered policies.

Only 10.11 per cent has been expended for taxes, commissions, and all expenses of management.

These results are more favorable to the insured than those presented by any other company in the world.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President,
H. N. CONGAR, Vice President,
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary,
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Treasurer.

WILLIAM CHARLES, State Ag't,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BRIGHTON COMPANY, No. 52 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., CHICAGO, March 15, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brighton Company will be held at the office of the Company, on Monday, the 7th of April, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which an election for five Directors will be held, and such other business transacted as may be brought up.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HOLMES HOGE, Secretary.

LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Cook County, entered on the 18th day of January, 1873, the undersigned, Receiver of the said corporation, has levied and made an assessment of twenty dollars per share on all the stock of said Company, payable fifteen dollars per share in cash, and the balance subject to future call, if needed.

Stockholders will please pay the amount at once to
GEORGE CHANDLER, Receiver,
Room 13, Central Union Block.

TO PUBLISHERS.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER COMPANY, 674 Wabash-av., is prepared to do a limited amount of Newspaper Composition and Press Work, in first-class style, at cheap rates.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to Joel D. Harvey, Receiver, at the office of said Bank, at Chicago, Ill.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

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CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD COMPANY,

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Brands of Cottons are always on sale in our

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FULL LINES OF AMOSKEAG GOODS, EAGLE MILLS FAMILY TICK.

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Prompt and shrewd buyers should examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

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SHIRTS

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This institution is connected with the Northwestern University, all of whose advantages (recitations, lectures, library, cabinets, and literary societies, etc.) are open to young ladies on the same terms as to young men. Its situation, in a suburban town eleven miles from Chicago, on the lake shore, is eligible, healthful, and pleasant.

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For further information, apply to
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The Kensett Collection

OF PAINTINGS.

By order or the Executor, the sale of over FIVE HUNDRED of the FINEST STUDIES and PICTURES by the late

JOHN F. KENSETT

will take place in New York City, at ASSOCIATION HALL, commencing MONDAY EVENING, March 24, and closing Saturday Evening, March 29.

The collection will be on EXHIBITION at the Galleries of the NATIONAL ACADEMY of DESIGN for several days previous to the sale.

Persons unable to attend the sale may confide their orders to any of the following gentlemen:

D. Huntington, 49 East Twentieth-st.; H. G. Marquand, 21 West Twentieth-st.; J. W. Casilear, 51 West Tenth-st.; Thos. Hicks, 6 Astor-place; J. M. Falconer, 42 Barclay-st.; S. R. Gifford, 51 West Tenth-st.; W. Whitteredge, 51 West Tenth-st.; R. W. Hubbard, 51 West Tenth-st.; Vincent Colyer, Twenty-third-st., corner Fourth-av.

ROBERT M. OLYPHANT, Executor,
Twenty-third-st., corner Fourth-av.

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Savings Bank

has removed to its new, spacious, and elegant building,

112 West Washington-st.,

corner Desplaines.

JAMES W. SCOVILLE, Pres. C. B. MEYER, Cashier.

REMOVED

Office of NATHAN EISENDRATH and AMMAN & CO., brick manufacturers, can now be found at No. 164 East Randolph-st., near the corner of LaSalle.

FISHING POLES.

REED FISHING POLES.

We are now receiving the best lot of Reed Poles that we have had in a number of years,

18 to 22 FEET LONG,

And as straight as an arrow.

BARNUM BROS.,

No. 114 Wabash-av.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of S. DONNELL & CO. is this day dissolved. W. H. WHITTEMORE retiring from the firm. The debts due are to be paid to S. DONNELL, only to order.

S. DONNELL.
W. H. WHITTEMORE.

Mr. M. H. WAGAR has this day purchased the interest of W. H. WHITTEMORE in the firm of S. DONNELL & CO. The firm name to remain the same.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of Bliss & Sharp is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by J. P. SHARP, who will settle all accounts of the late firm.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19, 1873.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 14.

In local finances and business affairs there are no special points of interest to-day. In general terms, it may be said that, notwithstanding some ambiguous talk about merchants in this city being, in some cases, unable to meet their engagements, the financial condition of the Northwest was never better than it is now. That there are some merchants now doing business at a rate of expense which their trade does not justify and which they cannot continue, is true, but this is always the case, and is true to no greater extent now than it always is in this and every other city where competition is active. The fact is, that as far as the mercantile community at large is concerned, the loss in our great fire fell more heavily on Eastern capital than it did on home capital, and the loss to home capital has already been largely made up by the profits of the past six months.

Money is in fair supply yet. The great increase of deposits noted in our article of yesterday has, however, been temporarily absorbed to a large extent in carrying grain, and as it is reasonable to expect a falling off in the shipments of all kinds of products between now and the opening of navigation, it is probable that the tendency of the market will be toward stringency during the next four or five weeks. The first indication of this is the turn in exchange in favor of New York during the last few days. The heavy shipments of hogs, cattle, and provisions to the East during January and February made a large balance in our favor and kept New York exchange at about 75c per $1,000 discount, showing that money was coming this way. Now the tendency is the reverse. New York exchange is firm at par to 25c per $1,000 premium, and it is probable that during the next week or two the currency will begin to flow back to New York.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of that monster corporation, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, took place in Philadelphia on the 11th inst. The annual report contains the following points relative to the financial results of the principle of extending numerous branches as feeders to the main line, and shows that, while they may be barely self-sustaining as far as themselves are concerned, they add largely to the profits of the main line:

The earnings of the main line and branches in Pennsylvania (in all about 700 miles of road) amounted to $22,012,525, against $18,719,836 in 1871, the increase from the item of freight alone being $2,804,000. The total expenses were $13,764,673, leaving net earnings for 1872 of $8,247,852. Of the above earnings $20,010,818 were from the main line, against $17,338,824 in 1871, an increase of $2,671,994. The branch lines of 425 miles show an increase of $620,693, but a net direct profit of of $7,584; thus showing the main line to be the chief source of profit, aided no doubt materially by the branch tributaries which empty their traffic upon it. The whole number of passengers carried in 1872 was 5,250,393, an increase on 1871 of 550,408. The increase in freight moved is about 19⅓ per cent, at an increase in charge of a little over one-quarter of a mill per net ton per mile. Cost of operating the road, including branch lines, 62⅓ per cent of receipts; excluding branch lines, 58.92 per cent. The revenues of all the lines of the Company in 1872 between Pittsburgh and Jersey City were $36,688,503, and the expenses $25,431,023. Net profits, $11,257,479, and over and above interest and dividends, $2,395,423. This balance represents the net results of the several lines of railway in Pennsylvania and New Jersey for the year 1872, and shows an immense property of great value. The Company has also a large amount of property at present unproductive. The surplus net profits in 1872, namely, $2,395,423, were sufficient to have paid a dividend, at 10 per cent, upon an additional capital stock of nearly $24,000,000. The amount required in 1873 for additional tracks, equipments, etc., is estimated at $22,000,000, to raise which the Directors propose a distribution of 33⅓ per cent of additional stock, rateably among stockholders, on the 1st day of April next, one-half to be paid in between the 1st and 24th of May, and the remainder on sixty days' notice.

The recent act of the Legislature authorizing an increase of the capital stock of the Company was formally accepted. The present authorized capital is $75,000,000, of which $54,000,000 are issued. The new law authorizes the doubling of the present capital, and may put it to $150,000,000, with authority for a like amount of bonded debt, making an aggregate of debt and capital of $300,000,000. The meeting, yesterday, however, limited the issue of new stock to $25,000,000, which, added to the $54,000,000 now issued, will make an aggregate of $79,000,000 of capital, which cannot be exceeded until the further action of the stockholders. The present mortgage bonds of the Company, authorized to the amount of $35,000,000, will be discontinued at the sum of $20,000,000, when the Company will provide by an additional general mortgage, on a proposed basis of $71,000,000, an amount sufficient to meet the future necessities of the Company.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, March 14:

CITY PROPERTY.

Arnold st, n e cor of Twenty-ninth st, Lot 12, with improvements, dated March 4; consideration, $7,000.

Hubbard st, n w cor of Wood st, Lot 1, with buildings, dated March 13; consideration, $24,000.

Coolidge st, bet Blue Island and Centre avs, s f, Lot 81, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $1,100.

North ½ of Lot 5, in w ½ of s e ¼ of Block 43, of w ½ Sec 27, 39, 14, dated March 12; consideration, $10,350.

Archer av, s w of and near Stewart av, s e f, 20 ft to alley, dated March 13; consideration, $3,200.

Keith st, bet Chicago av and Second st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $850.

Clybourn av, bet North av and Kneer st, s w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 4; consideration, $1,000.

Emerald av, bet Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 12; consideration, $800.

Emerald av, bet Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 12; consideration, $750.

Park st, west of and near Holstein av, s f, Lot 33, dated March 14; consideration, $500.

Bonney st, 74 2-10 ft n of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated March 6; consideration, $450.

Bismarck court, 216 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x60 ft, dated March 3; consideration, $700.

Thirteenth st, bet Wood and Paulina sts, s f, Lot 32, dated March 14; consideration, $850.

Ten lots in Central Park Second Addition, dated March 13; consideration, $5,000.

Dashiell st, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Dec. 19, 1872; consideration, $600.

Lots 17 and 18, of partition of Lot 11, in Block 7, Rockwell's Addition, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $4,125.

Joseph st, n of and near Archer av, s w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 13; consideration, $700.

Twelve lots in Sutton's Block 28, in Sec 33, 39, 14, dated March 12; consideration, $6,000.

First st, bet Armour and Bickerdike sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 14; consideration, $1,400.

Sixteenth st, bet Ashland av and Paulina st, n f, Lot 13, dated May 1, 1872; consideration, $600.

Sixteenth st, bet Ashland av and Paulina st, n f, Lot 15, dated May 1, 1872; consideration, $600.

Sixteenth st, w of and near Ashland av, n f, Lot 12, dated March 11; consideration, $750.

West Madison st, near Kedzie av, n f, 50x193 ft, dated March 13; consideration, $2,500.

Twenty-first st, 100 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 13; consideration, $800.

Hastings st, w of and near Paulina st, n f, Lot 53, dated March 1; consideration, $850.

Lot 17, of Hull's Block 2 of J. W. Davis' Addition, dated March 8; consideration, $3,000.

Wallace st, near Twenty-seventh st, e f, Lots 9 and 10, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $2,000.

Wabash av, n w cor of Thirty-second st, e f, 97 ft to alley, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $17,500.

Lot 27, in Sub-block 3 of s ½ Block 3, Sheffield's Addition, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $1,200.

Paulina st, n of and near York st, w f, Lots 19 and 20, dated March 7, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

Sigel st, e of and near Hurlbut st, n f, Lot 28, with building, dated March 11; consideration, $1,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Frederick st, s e cor of Louis st, 56x174 6-10 ft, dated March 10; consideration, $4,000.

W ½ of s w ¼ of Block 42, in Sheffield's Addition, 5 acres (except streets), dated March 12; consideration, $6,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Indiana av, 179 3-10 ft s of Fifty-third st, w f, 48x180 ft, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $3,750.

N ½ of Block 2, in Springer & Pierce's s ½ of Lot 30, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated March 11; consideration, $5,500.

S ½ of Block 1, in same, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $6,000.

Lots 21 and 22, in same block, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $1,800.

Lots 14 to 17, in Block 10, of Bell's Subdivision in w ½ of s w ¼ Sec 17, 38, 14, dated March 12; consideration, $3,100.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Hyman av, bet Division st and Chicago av, 20 acres, dated March 1; consideration, $26,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 14.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	12,041	4,047	10,021	3,093
Wheat, bu	42,740	2,445	18,318	3,019
Corn, bu	74,330	39,885	14,665	33,615
Oats, bu	33,110	10,570	34,361	4,034
Rye, bu	1,331	3,500	......	2,400
Barley, bu	13,280	2,540	10,773	12,240
Grass seed, lbs	281,898	194,608	163,601	176,670
Flax seed, lbs	40,000	......	93,160	28,345
Broom corn, lbs	58,090	35,530	32,306	27,810
Cured meats, lbs	171,210	131,810	1749,460	1760,990
Beef, brls	......	......	250	......
Pork, brls	416	608	1,045	1,123
Lard, lbs	320,490	17,200	214,310	313,020
Tallow, lbs	34,060	16,700	21,500	20,000
Butter, lbs	48,891	35,110	3,930	9,660
Dressed hogs, No	1,564	352	408	533
Live hogs, No	11,687	8,231	8,026	6,041
Cattle, No	2,866	1,822	1,900	1,240
Sheep, No	1,197	1,181	1,037	......
Hides, lbs	128,320	132,265	56,507	200,848
Highwines, brls	300	100	330	372
Wool, lbs	33,284	19,665	21,000	6,050
Potatoes, bu	3,285	114	379	......
Lumber, M feet	448	849	1,471	844
Shingles, M	1,120	780	2,867	1,063
Lath, M	60	230	95	39
Salt, brls	560	......	1,105	357

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,131 bu wheat; 996 bu corn; 572 bu oats; 730 bu rye; 952 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 101 cars wheat; 190 cars corn; 27 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 124 cars barley. Total, 845 cars, or 137,000 bu.

The enormous receipts of grain in this city during the past year taxed the utmost capacity of our warehouse system; and the liberal receipts of the present winter have filled up the warehouses almost to the brim, though the system has been reinforced by the building of the Hough house, in addition to the reconstructed one of Vincent, Nelson & Co. There is, therefore, no doubt that any further increase in our grain trade can only be possible with a further extension of our warehouse facilities. We understand that the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Road could bring in not far from 50 cars of grain per day, mostly corn, if there were any facilities for unloading it into store on its arrival in this city. It is proposed to build an elevator near the terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal into which the receipts of that road can be unloaded.

The fact is that our storage capacity should be considerably increased beyond even that extended point, and the parties who build the new elevators would find a profit in constructing them largely on the small-bin principle, so as to offer facilities for the separate storage of all grain which the owners desire to sell on its merits. At present it is almost impossible to obtain such separate storage, as the warehouses are too full to permit the use of a 5,000 bu bin to store 400 bu of grain. The separate storage of car loads of grain necessarily involves the non-use of much valuable bin room, as our presen thouses are constructed, and a house with small bins would never want for patrons, though our grading system be anacknowledged necessity. The greater certainty of finding a market for graded grain, would be a cogent argument, perhaps to the extent of 1c ℔ bu in favor of permitting grain to go into store as graded; but it is clear that every man should have the right to store his grain separately if he should so prefer, and that he cannot do it now, owing to insufficiency of storage room, or faulty arrangements. The grain trade of this city would be largely benefited by the construction here of two or three small-bin elevators.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally dull to-day, and steady at a lower range of prices. The easier feeling was principally due to a report of weakness in Liverpool, which was quoted 2d per 100 lbs lower on wheat, 6d per brl lower on flour, and 3d per 480 lbs lower on corn. Added to this was the fact of rather more liberal receipts, which increased the volume of cash offerings to a diminished circle of buyers.

There is continued activity in the grocery market, and with the single exception of coffees, which were weak and lower, firmness prevailed in all departments. The dry goods trade was quite as active as on the preceding days of the week, interior merchants as well as local retailers ordering liberally, both of staple and fancy goods. Prices were unchanged, ruling firm as previously quoted. Butter continues weak and declining, the weakness being due to the increasing receipts and the absence of anything like activity in the demand. Bagging remains steady and firm. There was a liberal movement in cheese at the advanced prices established yesterday, or at 17@18c for New York factory, and at 15@17c for Western do. Coal was quoted quiet and unchanged. In the canned goods market there was considerable animation. Country merchants, as well as local retail grocers are ordering liberally, and most articles in the list are firmer than a fortnight ago. Fish were firm at yesterday's quotations. Dried fruits are meeting with more inquiry, and foreign assortments are working firmer. An advance of a ¼c in Zante currants was the only quotable change in values. The hay trade was again reported dull, with prices favoring buyers. There is at present little or no inquiry for shipment, and the local demand is restricted to supplying immediate wants. Hides were a trifle firmer. Leather remains quiet. No change were noted in prices of oils, the market ruling firm for all descriptions save carbon and turpentine.

Trade at the lumber yards is gradually improving, and prices are generally steady, and the better grades are firm. The market for metals was characterized by fair activity, orders from local and interior merchants being both frequent and liberal. The prevailing tone is one of firmness. Nails were in demand at $5.50 rates, with 12½c off to the trade. The inquiry for iron continues fair, present quotations being adhered to. Wool is dull and lower. Hops remain quiet and unchanged. Prices for the lower grades are shaded somewhat in effecting sales; but choice hops are held steadily at quotations. The general features of the broom corn market are about the same, the movement being confined mostly to the better grades of corn. Prices are unchanged. Seeds were in large supply, and the market was dull for all kinds except timothy, which met with a tolerably fair inquiry at about yesterday's prices. Clover was lower, price for other seeds were unchanged. Poultry was in demand and firm, the supply being rather light. Eggs were a trifle easier, owing to increased receipts. Apples, oranges, lemons, &c., were in the usual demand.

Dressed hogs were in fair demand, and a shade firmer on choice, in sympathy with live, while soft lots were steady. Sales were reported of 140 choice frozen at $5.60 ℔ 100 lbs; 155 do at $5.50; and 60 soft at $5.25. Total, 355 head.

Highwines were stronger, but quiet, advancing 1c in sympathy with a firmer feeling reported from New York near the close. Sales were reported of 50 brls early at 86c per gallon, and 50 brls later at 87c. The market closed with 86½c bid, and 87 asked.

Lake freights were in good demand, and a shade firmer, at 13@13½c for corn, and 14c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo. Through rates to New York are quoted at 33c on wheat, and 32c on corn; and to New England points 35c on wheat, and 33c on corn. Three charters were reported, which will carry out 25,000 bu wheat and 40,000 bu corn.

The continued mild weather has released the river from its icy fetters, and vessels can now move up to the elevators to take on cargoes. Several are preparing to load, and in the expectation of a better demand for vessels in consequence, holders are disposed to hold off for higher rates.

Provisions were quiet and irregular. Mess pork was in good demand, and advanced about 25c per brl, which tended to restrict trading, as several buyers were unable to follow the upward movement. Lard was dull and 5c per 100 lbs lower, the yield turning out to be greater than had been anticipated, while more liberal receipts are expected from country points with no increase in the demand. Meats were steady and a shade firmer, but without change in quotations, except that some cuts of short ribs were again held higher. The strength in all products but lard was partially due to an advance in the price of live hogs. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $14.65@14.70; do seller April, $14.75@14.80; do seller May, $14.95@15.00; do seller June, $15.20@15.25; do seller July, $15.50@15.55; prime mess, $13.00; extra prime, $10.00@10.25. Lard, cash, or seller March, $7.75; do seller April, $7.80@7.85; do seller May, $8.00@8.02½. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9¾@10c for 20-lbs; 10½@10¾c for 18-lbs; 10¾@10⅞c for 17-lbs; 10⅞@11c for 16-lbs; 11⅛@11¼c for 15-lbs; and 12@12⅛c for 14-lb averages. Dry salted meats quotable at 5⅛@5¼c for shoulders; 6⅞@7c for long clear; 7¼@7⅜c for short ribs; and 7⅜@7½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 5⅜@5½c. English meats, 7½c for Cumberlands; 7¼@7⅜c for short ribs; 7⅜@7⅝c for short clear; 12½@13½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 6¾c for shoulders, 8⅜c for clear ribs, 8⅝c for short clear, and 13@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¼@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5½@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 675 brls mess pork at $14.75; 500 brls do at $14.65; 1,500 brls do seller April (at Peoria) at $15.00; 250 brls do seller May at $14.95; 750 brls do at $14.90; 2,000 tcs do seller June at $15.20; 1,250 tcs lard at $7.75; 450 tcs do seller April at $7.80; 250 tcs do seller May at $8.05; 1,200 tcs do at $8.00; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 5¼c; 740 boxes do at 5⅝c; 170 tcs sweet-pickled hams (17 lbs), country, at 10¾c; 40,000 lbs short clear at 7½c; 125,000 lbs do seller April at 7⅝c; 50,000 lbs do, part cured, at 7¼c; 650 boxes do at 7½c.

Flour was more active, but only on orders by mail or telegraph—chiefly the former. New York was dull and weak, and the further decline in wheat here caused resident flour-buyers to step out, both on local and Eastern account. Prices were about the same as yesterday, except on bran, which was quoted firmer, the Liverpool drop in flour having been partially anticipated here yesterday. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $8.37½; 21 brls do at $8.00; 300 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring extras at $7.50; 300 brls do (Oriental) at $7.00; 100 brls do (Favorite) and 50 brls at $6.75; 100 brls do (Security) at $5.00; 700 brls on private terms. Total, 1,721 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $10.00, on track.

Wheat was rather more active on cash lots, which were in moderate request—some for shipment, and some to carry against options. The trading in options was much less active, the market being dull but firm during the greater part of the session, as the buying was all done by the local shorts. Prices averaged ¼c lower than yesterday, the market being early depressed by the report that Liverpool was 2d lower, with a corresponding decline in flour, which made buyers hang back. Towards noon, New York was reported firm, and then our market became stronger, with a better demand, which was kept up to the close, notwithstanding the fact that the subsequent telegrams from New York quoted that market as lower, showing that it too had felt the Liverpool pressure, but less quickly than the sensitive market in this city. Seller April opened at $1.20½, advanced to $1.21, receded to $1.20½, advanced to $1.21⅛, and closed at $1.21. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at $1.20½@1.20⅝, closing at the outside, and strictly fresh receipts commanded a premium of ¼c over regular. Seller May sold at $1.24⅝@1.25¼, and seller June at $1.27. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.29. No. 3 spring was quiet at $1.09⅝@1.10; and rejected do at 92½@93c, both for strictly fresh receipts. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.29; 10,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.20⅝; 5,600 bu do at $1.20⅝; 34,800 bu do at $1.20½; 25,000 bu do at $1.20⅝; 35,000 bu do at $1.20¾; 2,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10; 3,200 bu do at $1.09⅝; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 93c; 800 bu do at 92½c; 400 bu by sample at $1.32 delivered. Total, 120,000.

Corn was more active than yesterday, though dragging during a great part of the regular session, and averaged ¼c lower, in sympathy with a decline in Liverpool (3d) and New York. The demand was chiefly for this month and next, the summer options not being in such good request as heretofore. The short interest for April filled in quite freely at the decline, and there was more buying for shipment now that the river is open enough to permit vessels to load. It was rumored that much of this buying was done by an elevator firm, the object being to relieve their overcrowded bins, so as to make room for future receipts. Seller April opened at 32¼c, and receded to 32⅛c at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 32⅛@32¼c; gilt-edged receipts at 33⅛@33¼c; seller May at 36@36⅛c; seller June at 37⅜@37½c; and seller July at 38¾@38⅞c, all closing at the inside. Seller August sold at 39½c. Cash sales were reported of 26,800 bu No. 2 (gilt-edged) at 33¼c; 22,400 bu do (gilt-edged) at 33⅛c; 2,000 bu (fresh) at 32¾c; 4,000 bu do, (fresh) at 32⅝c; 85,000 bu do at 32⅛c; 120,000 bu do at 32c; 27,800 bu rejected at 28½c; 800 bu ear at 33c on track; 4,000 bu by sample (shelled) at 32¼c; 5,600 bu do at 32c; 1,600 bu do at 31½c. Total, 300,000 bu.

Oats were less active, and ⅛c lower, being reported dull and heavy in New York, which caused buyers to hold back, and made some holders more anxious to sell. Car lots of No. 2, current receipts, sold at 26⅝c; seller the month was nominal at 26½c; seller April sold at 26⅝@26¾c; and seller May at 29⅜@29½c, all closing dull. Buyer May sold at 31c. Cash sales were reported of 9,600 bu No. 2 (fresh) at 26¾c; 1,200 bu rejected (A. D. & Co.) at 23½c; 1,200 bu by sample at 26½c on track. Total, 12,000 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at yesterday's prices, the demand ruling fair in proportion to the supply. Sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2, gilt-edged receipts, at 65c; and 1,200 bu do, regular, at 64c. Seller April sold at 66c.

Barley was dull, but steady at yesterday's range, a slight increase in the receipts making no difference in the market. Seller the month, or seller April, was quoted at 70c, and car lots of No. 2 at 71@72½c. No. 3 sold at 58@62c, in houses outside the Rock Island. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 (fresh), and 400 bu (A. D. & Co.) at 72½c; 5,000 bu do at 70c; 400 bu No. 3 (Central) at 62c; 400 bu do at 61c; 400 bu do (A. D. & Co.) at 60c; 1,200 bu do (city) at 58c; 400 bu by sample at 90c; 400 bu do at 82c; 400 bu do at 74c; 400 bu at 62c; 1,200 bu at 60c, all on track; 400 bu do at 75c, delivered. Total, 16,000 bu.

IRON.

The iron industry of the United States seems to be in a prosperous and healthy condition, but there is still a lack of needed facilities for its full development. From the recent annual report of the American Manufacturers' Pig Iron Association, it appears that the entire production of pig iron in this country, in 1872, was 2,388,250 tons, or an increase of about 25 per cent over the production of 1872. The production is divided into anthracite iron, 1,977,250 tons; raw bituminous coal and coke iron, 712,500 tons; and charcoal iron, 478,500 tons. During 1872 there were built or in the process of building, 109 new furnaces, which, at a moderate estimate, will increase the producing capacity fully 237,000 tons, but the supply still falls considerably below the present demand. The report also states that there are fifty new rolling-mills now in operation or being built, which will add 30 per cent to the puddling capacity. The statistics of the consumption of pig-iron in the United States are startling. In addition to the 2,388,250 tons produced in 1872, and the 400,000 tons of scrap-iron used, our importations were 1,254,618 tons, making a total of 4,042,868 tons. The amounts of ore produced in the three great regions of Lake Champlain, Lake Superior, and the Iron Mountain of Missouri, were as follows:

	Tons.
Lake Champlain	375,000
Missouri	391,474
Lake Superior	952,055
Wisconsin	93,500
Total	1,812,029

Total ore shipped from Lake Superior region was 1,066,297 net tons, or 952,055 gross tons, which, at $6 per ton (gross), produced $5,712,330. The pig-iron shipped was 63,195 gross tons, valued at $3,475,725. Total ore and pig-iron value, $9,188,055.

The figures of the Lake Superior products for a series of years speak volumes for the development of the industry. Thus, in 1856, the total value of ore and pig-iron was only $28,000, 7,000 tons being shipped. In 1872, 1,015,250 gross tons were shipped, valued at $9,188,055, being an increase in sixteen years of $6,160,055 in value, and 1,088,250 tons in quantity. During the sixteen years named the total production has been: Ore, 5,537,373 tons; pig-iron, 357,800 tons; both, 5,903,803 tons; total value, $44,373,833.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active and a shade firmer. No. 2 spring sold at $1.20½@1.20⅝ cash or seller the month and at $1.21⅛@1.21¼ seller April, the latter closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and steady at 32c seller the month and 32⅝c seller April. Other cereals and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 14.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request and firmer, quotable at $1.73@1.79 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS—Were in faire request. Choice varieties are scarce and firm; other grades remain steady at quotations: Navies at $2.40@2.50; fair to prime, $2.10@2.35; common to medium, $1.50@1.90.

BUTTER—The demand is still somewhat limited, and the course of prices continues downward, quotations being dropped another cent to-day. If we except choice packed, which is scarce, stocks are now beginning to accumulate, and sellers evince no disposition to hold when, by making concessions, they can realize. We quote: Common to choice roll, 22@28c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 30@33c; medium to good, 25@27c; inferior to common, 10@20c.

BAGGING—Was quiet, and values were unchanged. We repeat our quotations, as follows: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17½@18½c; do, double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BROOM CORN—The inquiry is still confined to small orders from local and Eastern manufacturers. The supply of all grades is ample for present requirements. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue to meet with an improved demand at the annexed scale of prices: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $9.50@11.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $9.00@12.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $35.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made to dealers

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 20x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—The pleasant weather of the past few days has witnessed a fair degree of activity in the canned goods and pickle trade, and for many articles enumerated in the subjoined list prices are hardening. This is especially the case with corn, succotash, and tomatoes. We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.90@ 2.20
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.70@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.60
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@ 1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@ 2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@ 1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@ 2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per quart	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—No further changes were noted in this market. The demand continues steadily fair, and the feeling among jobbers is one of pronounced firmness. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows: New York factory, 17@18c; Ohio factory, 16@17c; Western factory, 15@17c.

COAL—Remains quiet, with prices steady and unchanged. The following are current: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00@9.50; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.50@7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was dull and nominal. We again quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whisky), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3. more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour heading 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—The receipts were quite liberal this morning, as compared with previous days of the week, and prices ruled weak at 24@25c. We note sales of 10 cases at 24c; 45 pkgs, and 1,500 doz at 25c.

FEATHERS—Are in continued good demand and firm. The receipts are light, and strictly prime live geese are firmer. New quoted at 64@67c, the outside prices for extra, in small sacks. We quote: Prime live geese at 64@67 from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers good grades, 45@62; common do, 25@40; chicken 6@8c. Sales include 500 lbs prime live geese at 66c.

FISH—There are indications of a further upward movement in lake fish, as at the rate at which they are going out the market will soon be entirely bare. Codfish remain strong at the quotations. Other descriptions rule steady. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 do, $6.50@6.75; No. 1 trout, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The fruit trade continues to improve in activity, and nearly all imported goods are working upward. Zante currants to-day advanced ¼c. Domestic fruits remain comparatively steady. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11½@14½c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9⅜@10⅛c; raisins, $2.50@2.55; Zante currants, 7¾@8¼c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 5½@6½c; Southern do 5@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 40c@42c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

FURS—Trade is still quiet, and the receipts are not increasing. The export of furs will be very light this season, as the mild winter in Europe has left large supplies in the hands of dealers, so that the demand will be mainly for home consumption. Prices are unsettled, but without quotable change: Extra otter, $8.00@10.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2 do, $4.00; No. 3 do, $2.00@3.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2 do, $6.00. No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; extra mink, $2.50@3.00; No. 1 do, $1.50@2.50; No. 2 do, 75c@$1.25; No. 3 do, 40c; No. 4 do, 10c; black bear, $5.00@12.00; cross fox, $1.00@3.00; red do, 25c@$1.75; grey do, 10@75c; kitt do, 10@50c; silver do, $10.00@40.00. timber wolf, 50c@$3.00; prairie do, 25c@$1.00; wolverine, $1.00@3.00; lynx, 75c@$3.00; wild cat, 10@35c; skunk, striped, 15@40c; do, black, 75c@$1.00; badger, 10@50c; muskrat, fall, 10@14c; winter, do, 15@17c; kitten, 3@5c; opossum, 5@16c; do cased, 20c; raccoon, 15@60c; deer skin, raw, per lb, 20@36c; do dressed, 75c@$1.50; beaver, ℔ lb, $1.00@1.75.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are in fair request, on both local and interior account, the weather being favorable for shipment. Car lots are quotable at $3.00@3.25. Cranberries, lemons, and Valencia oranges are in moderate supply and firm. Sicily oranges are plenty. Below are the prices current: Apples (fair to choice) at $2.50@3.75 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@13.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; lemons at $6.50@8.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; Palermo do, per box, $3.00@4.00; Messina do, $5.00@5.50.

GROCERIES—The market for coffees was again weak and unsettled, and a further decline of a ¼c is noted. Sugars, syrups, candles, spices, soaps, and saleratus were firm, and the last-mentioned article is tending higher. The general market continues satisfactorily active, and seems to be in a good, healthy condition. The following concerning coffees is from the *American Grocer*: "These accounts from Rio Janeiro to Feb. 6, of pretty large receipts and an accumulating stock, with lower prices, though the sales and shipments to the United States were still on a moderate scale, have induced a marked change from buoyancy of last week; and, as there are now no buyers, the market presents a very quiet appearance, and may, for the present at least, be considered rather nominal. Stocks remain light, and first-hand holders maintain a firm attitude, in view of known small supplies here and to arrive for the next thirty to sixty days; but the turning-point seems to have been reached, and previous valuations cannot now be obtained."

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 29¾@31¼c; O.G. Java, 27¼@28¼c; Java, No. 2, 25@25½c; fancy Rio, 24¼@24¾c; choice do, 24@24¼c; prime Rio, 23¾@24c; good do, 23¼@23¾c; common do, 22@22½c; roasting do, 19½@21c; Singapore, 23¼@24c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24¼@24¾c; do, prime, 24@24¼c; Maracaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7¾@8¼c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13⅜@13¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12¼@12½c; A, standard, 11⅝@11¾c; do No. 2, 11½@11⅝c; B, 11¼@11⅜c; extra C, 11⅛@11¼c; C, No. 2, 10¾@11c; yellow C, 10⅝@10¾c; choice brown, 10⅜@10½c; prime do, 10@10⅛c; fair do, 9⅝@9⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 10⅛@10⅜c; fair do, 8⅞@9⅛c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10⅛@10⅜c; do prime, 9⅞@10c; do, fair, 9⅛@9⅝c; common, 8⅜@8⅞c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—No improvement was visible in the condition of the hay market. Trade continues sluggish and the market is weak for all descriptions. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were a trifle firm, and some prime lots were disposed of at a ¼c advance on the quotations. Nominally, however, values were unchanged, the great bulk of the transfers being effected at the annexed quotations: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½c; do light, 11½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—There was not much change. Trade is confined to the immediate wants of city and country brewers. There is some disposition to shade prices for inferior grades of hops, but choice varieties are held steadily at quotations: Western at 40@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. We quote: Choice white comb, 28@30c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand for these goods is fair for the season, and present prices are generally adhered to, except when large lots are wanted; then concessions are made by some dealers. We repeat:

Iron	4 6-10@ 5		rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 1-10@ 7		rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½	rates
Russia iron		20@21c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	℔ lb

LAKE FREIGHTS—The engagements were from Chicago to Buffalo: Propeller, Idaho, for wheat, on through rates, and schooners Collingwood and G. C. Cooper, for corn at 13c, and tow-bills; capacity, 25,000 bu of wheat, and 40,000 bu of corn. The Nabob was reported for wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo at 12½c.

LEATHER—In this market there were no new developments. The demand is small, and prices remain steady and firm, as given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—Business continues to improve daily, present prices being generally adhered to. Shingles on track are in fair request, and firm. The hardwood trade is also "picking up a little," and a firm feeling is being developed, particularly in wagon-poles, the stocks of which are light. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75
Lath, on track	3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in, grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market continues active and firm. Prices range as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 31c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾@11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7¾c.

NAILS—Continue in good demand and rule firm at the advance noted yesterday: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d, do, fine, $8.50; 2d, do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were in moderate request at the following range of prices:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 22
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17 @ 18
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.50 @6.00

OILS—No quotable changes were noted in prices of this line of goods. Carbon remains weak, round lots offering at a slight concession. Lard, linseed, and whale were firm. Turpentine and other descriptions were steady. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows: Carbon, 19@19½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neat-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 78c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 22c; naphtha, common, 18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were in fair request, both on local and interior account, and the market was firm. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.75@ 4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet vermillion	28.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG IRON—No change was reported in this market. We quote:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	60.00
Massillon	60.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—Chickens are in active request and firmer, quotable at $3.50@4.50. Small, choice turkeys are salable at 13@14c, but coarse stock is dull at 10@12c. Sales include 35 doz chickens at $4.00; 16 doz at $3.75; 6 doz at $3.50; 800 lbs choicel turkeys at 14c; 1,800 lbs do at 13c; 400 lbs fair at 12½c; 150 lbs at 10½c; 4 doz ducks at $3.75; 5 doz ducks at $3.25.

POTATOES—Were in demand. The offerings were liberal and prices were a shade easier. We note sales of 1 car peachblows at 66c; 1 car do at 65c; 1 car do fair Illinois at 60c; 1 car Prince Albert at 45c—all on track; 1 car choice at 70c; 1 car do at 68c; 1 car frosted at 58c—all delivered.

SALT—The demand continues fair for the season, present prices being sustained, as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in light demand. We continue to quote:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-15	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.57
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.00
1 3-16	10x12	2.00
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.55

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—The offerings were large, and the general market dull. Clover was lower, sales ranging from $4.50@5.10 for ordinary, with prime quotable at $4.90@5.00. Mammoth was steady at $5.60@5.65. There was a fair amount of trading in timothy at about yesterday's prices. Prime sold at $3.10@3.15, and choice at $3.25. A sale of choice Hungarian was reported $1.00. We note sales of 20 bags fancy timothy at $3.35; 43 bags choice at $3.25; 76 bags at $3.20; 40 bags prime at $3.15; 272 bags at $3.10; 38 bags at $3.05; 322 bags at $3.00; 216 bags fair at $2.95; 96 bags at $2.90; 636 bags at $2.75; 25 bags choice clover at $5.10; 5 bags do at $5.05; 10 bags at $5.00; 10 bags prime at $4.90; 30 bags do at $4.80; 55 bags at $4.75; 13 bags fair at $4.50; 17 bags choice Hungarian at $1.00.

TEAS—Remain steady at former quotations: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@$1.20; fine to old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@50c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCOS—Were firm and unchanged:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—The wood market is dull and tending lower. We quote: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market is very dull and prices are weak and declining, in sympathy with the Eastern markets. Quotations are revised, as follows:

Tub, washed, extra medium	55@61c
Tub, washed, fair to do	51@56c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	51@53c
Fleece, washed, X, light	51@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	47@50c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	40@45c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	25@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@34c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	28@31c
Super, pulled	42@46c
Extra, pulled	42@46c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

WOODENWARE AND BROOMS—Dealers report a fairly active trade and an increased firmness in nearly all articles. Annexed is the scale of prices now current: Two-hoop pails, $2.50 per doz; 3-hoop do, $2.75; 3-hoop dairy, $4.25; extra do, $4.75; extra cheese tubs, $13.50; No. 1 tubs, $11.50; No. 2 do, $10.00; No. 3 do, $9.00; tubs, 3 in nest, $2.65; keelers, 5 in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, plain, $3.75 per doz; do, iron bound, $4.50; peck measures, plain, $2.50; do, iron bound, $3.75; churns, No. 1, $11.50; do, No. 2, $10.50; do, No. 3, $9.50; do, No. 4, $8.50, per doz; headed clothes pins, $1.10@1.25 per box; washboards, $2.35@2.60 per doz; barrell covers, $2.00@2.50; kannakins, $3.00@3.50 per rack; butter tubs, oak, 3 in nest, $1.65; do, ash, 2 in nest, $1.10; broom handles, $12.00@16.00 per m; No. 1 brooms, $2.75@3.50; do, No. 2, $2.25@2.50; do, common, $1.75@2.00.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no abatement in the demand for freight-room. All roads leading eastward being crowded with orders, Following are the rates to the leading points:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Albany	.60	1.20	60	70
Buffalo	.35	.70	35	40
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C	.68	1.38	68	78
Alexandria, Va	.78	1.56	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Detroit	.22½	.45	22½	27½
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	32½
Cincinnati, Columbus	.25	.50	25	....
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O	.40	.80	40	45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va	.69	1.36	....	....
Wilmington, N. C	.85	1.50	....	....
Charleston, S. C	.85	1.70	....	....
Savannah, Ga	.85	1.70	....	....
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 14.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,668	7,543	259
Tuesday	2,874	5,289	1,043
Wednesday	3,565	9,891	2,644
Thursday	2,866	11,686	1,197
Friday	1,900	8,500	1,500
Total	13,873	43,609	6,643

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,033	10,273	963
Tuesday	1,306	8,343	348
Wednesday	1,562	6,968	1,493
Thursday	1,900	8,026	1,037
Total	7,801	33,610	3,841

CATTLE—In this department of trade a liberal amount of business was transacted, but the feeling was again weak, and, in not a few instances, further concessions were made. This was true only of shipping grades and inferior mixed lots. Good butchers stuff and fair to good stock cattle were fairly active, and commanded tolerably full prices, the former selling at $3.50@4.75, and the latter at $3.50@4.50, as to quality. The receipts were considerably smaller than on either of the preceding days of the week, but there was a good many stale cattle, and the supply somewhat exceeded the wants of buyers. The offerings were below the average of the past few days, there being no extra and comparatively few that would properly come under the head of choice, and the bulk of the day's sales were at prices ranging from $5.50 downward to $3.75. Nothing fetched over $6.00, and very few over $5.50. There were some choice corn-fed Texan steers on sale, for which $4.50@5.00 was realized. R. Strahorn & Co. obtained the outside figure for a bunch of 76 head, the average weight of which was 1,150 lbs. They were fattened by E. Combs, in Monroe County, Mo. Stockers sold all the way from $3.40 for thin roughish lots, to $4.50 for prime droves,—chiefly at $3.75@4.25. The market closed quiet:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.40
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,350 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.40@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@3.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.75
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.00@4.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
22	stock steers	831	$3.70
14	stock steers	899	5.00
18	stock steers	930	3.75
30	fair steers	1,220	5.00
19	fair steers	1,104	4.75
13	stock steers	1,040	4.50
17	rough steers	1,202	4.75
31	fair steers	1,246	5.00
17	good steers	1,390	5.50
14	calves	260	4.87½
12	cows	981	3.75
20	cows	953	4.10
34	Texan steers	1,172	4.60
76	Texan steers	1,150	5.00
80	choice steers	1,441	5.87½
32	choice steers	1,306	5.75
16	good steers	1,380	5.65
32	medium steers	1,280	5.05
58	Texan steers	927	3.35
11	cows	984	3.40
17	cows	969	3.55
49	good steers	1,348	5.30
113	good steers	1,227	5.45
115	roughish steers	1,350	5.00
73	good steers	1,213	5.50
65	good steers	1,229	5.25
30	choice steers	1,426	5.90
17	butchers' steers	1,141	4.40
35	good steers	1,150	5.00
17	good steers	1,212	5.25
34	butchers' steers	1,139	4.60
17	butchers' steers	1,128	4.31¼
15	stockers	996	4.00
18	butchers' stock	1,224	4.37½
16	fair steers	1,222	5.00
13	fair steers	1,109	4.75
80	good steers	1,309	5.37½
14	fair steers	1,250	4.87½
16	butchers' steers	1,097	4.25
18	butchers' steers	1,164	4.50
45	choice steers	1,161	6.00
35	fair steers	1,300	5.15
18	butchers' steers	997	3.37½

HOGS—This market was active and strong. Opening sales were at an advance of 10c on yesterday's closing quotations, and the improvement was firmly sustained to the close. No full car-loads changed hands below $4.75, while most of the sales were at $4.90@5.20. The range of the market was $4.65@5.37½, for poor to extra; closing steady at $4.65@4.85 for poor to common; at $4.90@5.00 for medium, and at $5.05@5.25 for good to choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Pric.
63	211	$5.12½	54	263	$4.95	68	211	$5.10
54	248	5.25	51	313	5.00	89	198	4.90
50	311	4.95	57	222	5.15	55	247	5.30
62	220	5.10	58	217	5.25	50	289	5.05
38	189	5.05	63	250	5.05	87	273	5.20
99	285	5.10	58	290	5.25	59	309	5.00
192	263	5.10	58	192	4.95	66	179	5.00
29	188	4.95	70	202	4.95	68	240	4.75
47	225	4.90	65	213	5.12½	65	205	5.12½
22	204	5.00	130	190	5.20	86	150	5.00
119	224	5.00	103	277	5.15	46	300	5.00
60	207	5.00	73	200	5.00	54	255	5.37½
44	177	5.00	48	282	5.25	42	300	5.37½
61	229	5.00	108	191	5.10	65	197	5.10
59	239	4.90	61	250	5.15	59	244	5.15
54	244	4.90	49	283	5.00	59	160	5.00
42	200	5.05	50	273	4.90	51	193	5.20
123	373	5.20	123	244	5.12½	102	217	5.05
47	258	4.85	51	317	5.00	123	244	5.12½
57	231	4.85	18	299	4.75	46	238	4.95
48	290	5.35						

SHEEP—The market opened quiet, and continued so throughout, with little or no change in values. Good to choice qualities were salable at $4.75@5.50, and common to medium at $3.75@4.50. Inferior descriptions may be quoted at $3.25@3.50.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 a. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE. VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	†10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th& Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*†6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†5:15 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

FOR SALE.

THE WHEAT FIELD OF AMERICA

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the mill, the farm, and the fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear lakes and running streams,—in a Healthful Climate, where Fever and Ague is unknown.

GRAIN can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track, $4 to $8 per acre; further away, $2.50 to $4 per acre. SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT; Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

SOLDIERS under the new law (March, 1872), get 160 acres Free, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children Carried Free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for PAMPHLET containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address: LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN., Or 23 Fifth-av., corner Ninth-st., N. Y.

WANTED.

Wanted.

A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

THE TRADES-ASSEMBLY.

The Question of Mechanical Trades in the Penitentiary—Report of a Committee—Nothing to Be Done at Present—Discussion of the Eight-Hour Question.

The Trades-Assembly met at No. 155 Fifth avenue last evening, President Cain in the chair. There were twenty-five delegates from the Unions present. The committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft a petition to be presented to the Legislature, requesting the abolition of mechanical trades in the Penitentiary, reported as follows:

We find that, though we do perform the above work, it would avail nothing unless we can suggest some business that will, without a doubt, make the prison self-sustaining, said business suggestion to accompany the petition; and it will require some time and faithful attention to examine all the branches of our importation in order to find some equally profitable, and that will not conflict with the mechanics of this country. When this is accomplished, we are sincere in believing that we will be successful. We also find that this session of the Legislature will adjourn before the petition could be brought in proper shape before them. As for requesting the abolishment of trades from the prison without recommending some plausible means of maintaining it, it would avail nothing, for the majority of the voting population of the State are not injured by the Penitentiary, and consequently would cry out against the tax that would be necessary to support the convicts in idleness; therefore we would recommend that the presenting of the petition be postponed until the next session of the Legislature, and that, in the meantime, the Committee be continued to work on the resolutions, and have them ready to be presented in good shape at the first of the next term. By that time we can suggest a business to accompany the resolutions, and one that will not conflict with the honest mechanic. Hence, the law-makers will be compelled to give us a hearing.

The report was laid over for a week.

The special order, the consideration of the eight-hour question, was then taken up.

Mr. McAvoy thought the ten-hour question ought to be settled first. He knew of men who worked eleven and twelve hours a day, and received ten hours' pay.

Mr. Newland believed every one was as good an eight-hour man as he was. The time had gone by for speech-making on the subject. Only the workingmen were to blame for the non-success of the movement. The employers were not responsible. In Boston the members of his Union—the ship carpenters' and calkers'—had worked only eight hours a day for twenty years. The men here had not made a stout stand. They threw off one-fifth of their wages, and worked but eight hours; but finding they could not support their families, they recommenced working ten hours, and got the higher pay. The Government required its employes to work only eight hours; but the men were too greedy, and worked ten hours to get a couple of shillings more. On Thursday night, thirty "scabs" held a meeting at the Globe Theatre, and resolved to strike for $4 a day next Monday. These men called themselves the Ship Carpenters' and Calkers' Union; but not more than five of those present belonged to it. The Union men had not authorized the strike, and were satisfied with $3.50, and would work. The "scabs" would be taught a lesson. The speaker found every intelligent workingman—every one who was trying to educate his family and make them respectable—desired eight hours a day; also that every man who lived from hand to mouth, and visited the saloons, and grasped hands with the bummer politician, wanted ten hours a day. Solomon had decreed that only eight hours a day should be devoted to labor, and why should not all his followers become advocates of the movement? The workingman deserved it, and Mr. Newland believed the day was coming when they would have it.

Mr. Cain opposed the movement in 1866, and was now, and always would be until it became universal in all the States. Chicago was young, and the adoption of the principle here would be detrimental to her interests. It should commence in the old cities of the East. To commence it here, and allow the manufacturers of the East to work ten hours, would rob Chicago of her trade, and throw thousands of men out of employment. As soon as the mechanics all over the country were ready for it, eight hours a day would come, and not before.

Mr. Pendleton had traveled extensively in the West, and he never saw the Government employes carry out the eight-hour system. They were paid by the month, and worked ten hours a day.

Mr. Lawlor read the history of the eight-hour movement. The law was plain as related to Government employes, for Secretary Boutwell has decided that all contractors should be notified that eight hours constituted a day's work for the Government, and that no mechanic or workman, directly or indirectly, could be employed more than eight hours a day. He blamed the mechanics for the failure of the movement in Chicago.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Committee appointed to place the stock in the proposed Exposition will meet at half-past 3 o'clock, this afternoon, in Room 9, *Staats-Zeitung* Building.

The Board of Public Works, yesterday, awarded to M. M. Gernhardt and Charles Wallbaum the contract for macadamizing Southwestern avenue from Madison to Twelfth street, at $2.90 per lineal foot.

The West Madison Street Station has been painted and whitewashed inside until it has become quite an inviting place. The work has been done at the expense of the men, the City Council having refused to appropriate money for that purpose.

Already nine plans for the new City Hall have been received by Mr. Bailey, Secretary of the Board of Public Works. To-day is the last of grace, and before midnight it is expected that a very large number will have been sent in. Let no competing architect omit to send his drawings to the City Hall.

John Blackburn and John Coltz, yesterday afternoon, voluntarily undertook to carry off a chest of tea from the store of Blackall & Co., No. 289 West Madison street. They had not gone far, however, before a policeman captured them. The tea was returned to its owners, and the thieves locked up in the Madison Street Station.

The Ladies' Sewing Society of Christ Church was the surprised and gratified recipient of a very handsome sewing-machine of the Singer pattern, presented to it by J. N. Wilkins, Esq., of No. 25 Desplaines street. The ladies composing the Society wish to make a public acknowledgment of the present.

A gang of carpenters are busily converting the fourth story of Kentucky Block, corner of Adams and Clark streets, into a show-room for designs for the new City Hall. One hundred frames are being erected for the exhibition of the same number of drawings. To-day is the last for the receipt of the competitive designs.

It is exceedingly probable that an adjourned session of the Legislature will be held next fall or winter. The members have found Springfield so unhealthy that there is an almost universal feeling prevalent to hold the next session in Chicago. If the authorities wish to secure that result, they can do so by taking prompt measures.

The Board of Managers of the Hospital for Women and Children, corner of Adams and Paulina streets, desire to acknowledge the following donations: Mrs. Shufeldt, $5; Mrs. Haines, $2; Mrs. B. W. Underwood, $2; Mrs. Miller, $2; Mrs. Bassett, $2; Mrs. A. B. Pullman, $5; Mrs. G. Dupee, $2; Mrs. McGennies, $5; Mrs. Palmer Kellogg, $10; Mrs. Jerome Beecher, $3; Mrs. Fleetwood, $5; Messrs. Hess & Huntington, donation valued at $23; Messrs. J. V. Farwell & Co., carpet, valued at $75.72, and other gifts from W. W. Strong, Mr. Gillespie, and Ald. Woodman.

Mayor Medill, yesterday afternoon, received a certified copy of the Library bill from the Secretary of State. The bill has already been published in the daily papers, and authorizes the exchange of the old Bridewell and Post-Office lots. Commissioners are to be appointed to value the property. If a balance is brought in against the Government, then the money will be forthcoming after the next meeting of Congress. If the city is the debtor, nothing is said about payment.

JACK ALLEN'S GANG.

The trial of the Jack Allen gang of robbers was resumed yesterday afternoon before Justices Banyon and Daggett. After examining one witness, as to the identity of some silverware, a change of venue was taken by the defendants to Justice Harris and Hinsdale. Several witnesses were examined. One gentleman, residing at No. 461 West Madison street, identified a large silver spoon, as being taken from his house. Complicity in the Updegraff robbery was also abundantly proven, two of the prisoners (Bridges and Collins) having disposed of Mrs. Updegraff's watch at a pawnbroker's on State street. Daniel Webster, a corpulent colored gentleman, who once served a term in the Illinois Penitentiary, and who has made himself notorious as a professional thief, testified that Scanlon, Sullivan, Collins, and Wallace came into his place, No. 383 Clark street, and wanted to sell him some silverware to "aid one of the boys" who was shot. Webster knew they referred to John Allen. He knew Allen as the leader of a gang, composed in part of Collins, Bridges, Scanlon, and Sullivan. He bought the silver of them, giving them $6 for it. The silver was brought into court and identified by Webster as the same which he purchased. It being necessary for Justice Hinsdale to go home, the prisoners were committed to jail under $5,000 bail each, and the case continued till to-day at 1 o'clock.

The Foster Case—A Statement by Mrs. Duval.

From the New York World, March 11.

Mrs. Duval, who accompanied Mr. Putnam on the night of his murder, on being asked yesterday whether anybody had approached her on the subject of commuting Foster's sentence, said she had been approached on three occasions, but always in such a cautious manner as to be unable to give the names of the persons making application. Eighteen months ago an unknown man called to see her in reference to Foster. He said, "You would not like to see Foster hanged, would you?" To which she replied that she wished to see justice done. He then made some remark (the exact words she could not remember) to the effect that it would be worth her while to have him saved. Directly she saw the man's motive she closed the interview and requested him to leave the house. She accidentally met this man again. He reiterated his former statement, and added, "It will be to your advantage to have this man saved." She then became exasperated, and told him never to mention the subject to her again. She had no doubt it was the man now accused of bribing Mrs. Putnam. Mrs. Duval continued: Last week another attempt was made to sound my feelings on the subject. A lady called upon me and began talking about Saint Foster. At last she said, "You are not willing to see him hanged, are you? It is in your power to save this man's life." After I had shown a disposition to remain firm, she continued: "But, supposing there was money for you in this thing. Or, supposing this man is hanged. He has friends powerful in political and money influence. The well-being of yourself and your daughters might be endangered for the next twenty years." I heard one of Foster's counsel say during the first trial that the main thing they wanted was to get rid of the principal witness, but you see I yet live, and will do all in my power to avenge the murder of the dearest friend I ever had.

A Woman Denounces Uncle Sam.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

A female argonaut of fearful vitality, a tall and extremely ugly female, called at the post-office yesterday, tendered ninety-nine coppers to the urbane clerk, and asked in lieu thereof three-cent stamps. The official remarked that he could only receive four coppers as a legal tender, and, at the expense of a deal of precious time, endeavored to convince the female that he was guided by certain rules and had no latitude in the matter. She waxed wroth, and remarked that when in the course of human events it became apparent that United States coin was to be refused by a United States official, she thought her forefathers had died in vain, and considered it her duty to bring the Government to account. Then she paced the corridor of the post-office until she had made thirty-three separate tenders of the coppers and obtained thirty-three three-cent stamps. During her transactions with the clerk she gave him much unsolicited advice, and otherwise contributed to the enjoyment of a little knot of spectators. The clerk acted the gentleman throughout.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS—REPUBLIC, KNICKERBOCKER, CHIcago Fire, Home, Great Western, Equitable, and Germania Insurance Co.'s claims cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

I WILL PAY 10 PER CENT ON $15,000, 5 YEARS. Security first-class real estate worth $40,000; will improve. $6,000 abstracts to date. Principals only that can furnish the money at once upon examination of papers and property will please address, to-day, P 73, Tribune office.

I WANT FROM $5,000 TO $20,000, FOR FOUR OR six months; will give an abundance of good city real estate security, and good rate of interest. Address V 25, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY; SHORT time paper bought. A. S. PALMER, Jr., 94 Washington-st., Room 17.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND OTHER good securities. LEVI WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURity, in sums of $2,000 or $2,500 and upwards. W. E. FURNESS, Room 16, 153 Monroe-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL ESTATE SECURity 1 to 5 years, improved or unimproved. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—$30,000 ON ONE OR TWO YEARS. Well secured paper. Apply to HUGH A. WHITE, 124 South Clark-st.

WANTED—$1,000 ON GOOD IMPROVED CITY real estate, for a term of years; abstract complete. W. T. CUSHING & CO., 58 Central Union Block, Madison and Market-sts.

WE CAN MAKE SEVERAL LOANS IN SUMS of $5,000 to $10,000, on good city property, without delay. McKINNON & MARSH, 125 Clark-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS—$10,000 on inside improved property in Chicago. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

$100,000 TO LEND ON CITY REAL ESTATE. P. GEDDES, Room 7 No. 124 South Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR OLD BROKEN ALSO GOOD watches, jewelry, pistols; old gold and silver. At BARTLETT'S, 203 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries, and single volumes, old magazines, music, pictures. Call or address the old standard cheap book-stores, CHAPIN BROS., 214 East Madison-st., or 50 East Harrison-st.

OFFICE FITTINGS—WE SELL OFFICE DESKS OF all kinds, and fit up offices, banks, &c.; furnish drawings for same. Work warranted and at reasonable rates. Give us a call. H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO., 443 and 445 Wabash-av., 42 to 46 Peck-court.

TO THE FRIENDS AND PATRONS OF THOMAS WILLIAMS, thanking them for their past patronage, and hoping they will continue the same in future. Having undergone an alteration, he intends to reopen on March 15 with an entire new stock of groceries and liquors; he hereby invites all to come and inspect the same. A free lunch will be served. THOMAS WILLIAMS, 302 North Paulina-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND COPY OF THE Encyclopædia Brittanic, in good condition. Please address A 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND BABY CARriage (perambulator). Must be a bargain. State price, and where can be seen. Address, three days, O 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT BIDS FOR EXCAVATING BY the yard 1,000 yards earth, corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts. Address immediately, V 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SALOON LICENSE. Inquire or address BATES, 348½ South State-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE PLANS FOR TASTY suburban dwellings to cost from $2,500 to $3,000; also contractors to bid for the erection of several such houses. SMITH, WOOD & CO., 163 LaSalle-st.

LOST.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, ON MICHIgan-av., near Sixteenth-st., a small roll of silk. The finder will confer a favor by returning to 608 Michigan-av.

LOST—AN OPERA-GLASS, ON THURSDAY EVENing in a State-st. car. $2 reward for returning to 984 Prairie-av.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING $8 TO $10, diamond ring, and cards with owner's name. Liberal reward given by leaving at Tribune office.

LOST—THURSDAY, IN THE BLUE ISLAND-AV. 'bus, from Madison-st. to Seventeenth, a lady's mink neck-tie. The finder will please leave it at 471 Blue Island-av. A reward will be given.

LOST—NEAR THE CORNER OF BURNSIDE-ST. and Twenty-ninth, a folding Russian-leather cardcase, lined with blue silk, containing a sum of money. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 274 State-st.

LOST—MEMORANDUM BOOK, CONTAINING several papers. The finder will please leave the same at John A. Lomax's soda factory, and receive a liberal reward. JAS. H. PARKHURST, St. Louis, Mo.

LOST—MARCH 12, NEAR CORNER MADISON and Halsted-sts., a black silk waist, cut and basted. Finder please leave at DYCHE & CO.'S drug store, 183 West Madison-st., and get a reward.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 167 Milwaukee-av., and 105 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 338 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 155 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—30 YOUNG MEN FOR THE city, and one for every county, for the fastest-selling goods extant. Plenty of money for those willing to make a move. Particulars free. Samples to country, 50c, worth $1.50. MERRILL & CO., 25 and 27 West Lake-st.

AGENT WANTED—A PARTY TO TAKE THE agency of a line of goods for an old-established Eastern house. Business lucrative and permanent, and offers a rare chance to the right man. The goods are well introduced here, but a change in the management has been decided upon. Capital or credit necessary. Address V 19, Tribune office, stating where an interview can be had.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR CHAMber's Encyclopædia and Book of Days, Webster's Dictionary, Thomas' Biographical Dictionary, Gazetteer of the World, and other publications by J. B. Lippincott & Co. For terms call on or address C. S. BURROWS, 159 South Clark-st.

MUSICAL.

SPLENDID KNABE PIANO AT LESS THAN HALF price; 7 octave, carved legs, in fine order and condition, been used just enough to take off the new look; $275 cash will buy it. Call at 251 Park-av., West Side.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS, ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No Agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front house on Park-av., just west of Union Park, for sale $2,600 less than it is worth if taken at once.

Fine 2-story house, 240 Warren-av., with good barn, lot 30x125, for sale cheap for a few days.

Fine 2-story and basement house, corner of Thirtieth-st. and Wabash-av., cheap, part cash, balance in 1 and 2 years.

Fine house and lot on Prairie-av., just south of Thirty-second-st., at a bargain.

GILBERT & CO., Room 16 Boone Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP COTTAGES ON EMERALD and Forty-third-sts., east of the Stock Yards—$1,200, $1,600, $1,700, $1,800 each, on good terms. AYRES & EOFF, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, CLOSE IN TO THE centre of the city, on Twenty-second-st., near Lincoln, $1,200; Hinman-st., near Lincoln, $800; Twenty-first-st., near Lincoln, $800; Allport-st., near Twenty-second-st. and Centre-av., $925; Thirty-first-st., between Halsted-st. and Holden School, $700, and on adjoining streets at $550, $600, and $650, all for sale on long time and perfect titles. Abstract shown. AYRES & EOFF, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 WAbash-av.

MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot near Twenty sixth-st., $10,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 80-foot lot near Twenty-eighth-st., east front.

INDIANA-AV.—House and 30-foot lot near Twenty-sixth-st., $9,000.

HURLBUT-ST.—House and lot No. 493, near Grant-place.

INDIANA-AV.—Two houses, with brick basements, northeast corner Twenty-fourth-st.; will sell either one or both.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LOTS ON EGAN-AV. (Thirty-ninth-st.), and on Oakwood boulevard (between South Park boulevard and Vincennes-av.) at low prices and on exceedingly easy terms. This choice property lies adjoining and just outside of the city and fire limits.

The location is unsurpassed.

For investment and improvement, it is most desirable; title unquestionable.

Those intending to build this spring are respectfully requested to look at this property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—2-STORY, WITH BRICK BASEMENT, house, ten rooms, ten closets, bath-room and water closets, hot and cold water, furnace and range, mantels, and gas; lot 25x165 feet, to a 40-foot alley; 406 West Jackson-st. Inquire of owner, IRA J. MASON, No. 1 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE FRAME DWELling of 12 rooms; lot 50x152; water and gas. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, N. E. corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—CHEAP IF TAKEN AT ONCE, FINE house and 50 feet front lot at Englewood. TAYLOR & BROOKS, 83 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—LINCOLN-ST., CHOICE locality, two-story house, bay window, full lot, and fine barn; $4,200. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.: 40x180, on Lake-st., between Fifth-av. and Franklin-st.; party walls on each side. This lot can be bought at a decided bargain.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.: 2-story and basement brick house, brick barn, Washington-st., near Wood, $9,500.

Marble front, on Park-av., near Page-st., $12,000.

Cottage 8 rooms, and 30 ft lot Park-av., near Hoyne, $6,000.

First-class brick house, near Jefferson Park, with or without furniture.

FOR SALE—BY ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., OFFICE, 19 Major Block:

11 acres and 8½ acres, near railroad station, at Washington Heights; $350 per acre.

20 acres 2 miles west of Morgan Station; $200 per acre.

40 lots 50x150 each, on Vincennes Road, South-st., and Prospect-av.; $300 and $400 each.

The above described property is offered at low figures, and is worthy the attention of buyers.

FOR SALE—2-STORY MARBLE FRONT ON PARK-av.; all the modern improvements; first-class in every respect.

Two-story frame on Washington-st., near Hoyne, lot 30 x125, south front, $10,000.

Two-story frame, stone basement, Washington-st., on a corner; lot 50 feet.

Two-story frame on Jackson-st., east of Throop.

MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS—10,000 FEET south of the city limits, on the boulevards and principal avenues, presenting some of the finest opportunities for investment ever offered in this market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST, 53 FEET NORTH OF RANdolph, east front, 53x44, 99 years' lease at low fixed rate. Party walls on three sides. Terms of lease, $1,200 per year for 1 year; $1,800 per year for balance of term. Price for lease $6,000, a merely nominal rate; 30 per cent net can be realized by any one improving the property. It is not only the best but the only chance of the kind in market. This lease is cheap at $10,000. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, IN TERMS to suit, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST COR. OF MICHIGAN-av. and Eighteenth-st., 99x172 feet, with improvements, or will divide. CHAS. CORYELL, corner Wabash-av. and Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, corner of Archer-av. and Sanger-st. Rents for $140 per month. Price, $12,000. Inquire of M. O'NEILL, owner, 63 McGregor-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS residence near Thirteenth-st., with all modern improvements, in perfect order. Possession May 1. Title beyond question. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—1254 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT FRAME house, 9 rooms, with modern improvements; lot 25x 190. Now is the time to get good home cheap, in popular locality. Apply at the house.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., ABOUT 50 feet north of Monroe-st. Terms to suit; must be sold. Apply to ELIJAH SMITH Trustees, Room 1, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ARNOLD-ST. AND WENTworth-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth-sts.; 100 feet corner Fifty-seventh-st. and Indiana-av. YOUNG & ROWLEY, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—HOMES WITHIN THE REACH OF all men. Why pay $25 to $40 per month rent when the same amount, with but a small first payment, will buy a desirable home, within easy distance of P. & F. W. R. R., on Rock Island dummy, and inside the boulevard, at from $1,850 to $2,000. For sale by J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, AND lot 24x125, convenient to cars and omnibus; price $2,500, ¼ cash. Apply on the premises, 200 Rebecca-st., between Throop and Loomis-sts. Take Blue Island-av. cars.

FOR SALE—A FINE, NEW 2-STORY AND BRICK basement house, and lot, only $3,200, one block west of Cottage Grove dummy, on Forty-fifth-st. ORCUTT.

FOR SALE—LIVERY STABLE 86 AND 88 JACKSON-st.; will be sold to-day. Make your offers. G. S. CHURCH.

FOR SALE—313¼X160 FEET, TO 20-FOOT ALLEY, corner of Calumet-av. and Fifty-seventh-st.; cheap, and long time. Calumet-av. is 100 feet wide, and this property is densely covered with beautiful grove. NELSON THOMASSON, Room 5 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES (SUBDIVIDED), HAVING 1,200 feet on Wabash and Michigan-avs.; very cheap, and good terms. The greatest bargain in the market. NELSON THOMASSON, Room 5 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—SIX ACRES (SUBDIVIDED) NEAR Stony Island boulevard, on Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad. Price $800 per acre. W. J. FLEMING, Continental Hotel.

FOR SALE—FORTY OR SEVENTY ACRES FRONTing Desplaines River, and Twelfth-st.; will take good city property in part payment. H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH LA SALLE-ST., NEAR Schiller-st., 46 feet by 150. Apply or address the owner, E. KING, 22 Thirty-seventh-st.

FOR SALE—$2,700, ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS of $30, 6-room cottage, lot 24x125, on First and Lincoln-sts. $2,500, monthly payments of $25, 6-room cottage with 2 lots, on Sixty-fifth-st., at Englewood, with good barn for 4 horses. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON TERMS to suit, new house, 10 rooms, on Polk-st., and Western-av. Inquire on the premises of GEO. CADNELL.

FOR SALE—BRICK WAREHOUSE, 60X100, WITH 3 year's lease of lot, and 105 feet of river dock, on main river, near North pier, suitable for storage, forwarding, and docking business. Apply to R. K. BICKFORD & CO., 240 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—$11,500—A FINE NEW 2-STORY AND basement brick house, 10 rooms, with corner lot, on Morgan-st., near Van Buren. All modern improvements. Excellent neighborhood. Possession, May 1. $3,000 cash, balance can run 10 years. Also, 3-story brick, on Honore-st., near Adams. C. A. PHILLIPS, 154 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—50x125, ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirtieth-st., only $150 per foot, if sold immediately. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—A NEW 4-ROOM COTTAGE AT NO. 509 South Morgan-st.; also 2-story stable.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence, and lot 99x340 feet, on Wabash-av., within two blocks of the depot. This is one of the choicest suburban residences in market; has every convenience, and will besides prove a first-class investment; the lot is covered with a beautiful grove. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS ON LAKE, CLARK, State, and Monroe-sts., also on Wabash and Michigan-avs. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 179 Walnut-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts.; lot 33 feet front. LEVI WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON LONG TIME, OR WILL exchange for good city property—The premises No. 59 Union Park-place, consisting of a good marble-front house, containing 9 rooms, bath-room, furnace, and all modern improvements, with large lot, 60x130 feet to alley; good barn. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$400 TO $500, EASY TERMS. LOTS in this city, less than 3 miles from court-house. We take you to them in 20 minutes. We will give, for the next 30 days, the very best bargains to be found inside the old city limits. A. G. STORY & SON, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 8.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE RESIDENCES ON South Side and suburbs. Prices from $8,000 to $30,000. Terms easy. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR NORTHWESTERN CAR shops; one-fifth cash, balance in 4 year at 8 per cent. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT ELEGANT stone front, with carpets, etc., on the avenue; only $12,000; a bargain. J. Q. HOYT, Room 1, 68 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS ON CENTRE-ST., near Lincoln Park, $150 per foot.

Lots on Burling-st., near Centre, $80 per foot.

Lot on State-st., near Twenty-fifth, $150 per foot.

Lots on West Jackson-st., corner Throop, $145 per foot.

MYERS & GIBSON, Room 11, Nevada Block.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND LOT ON Indiana-av., north of Twenty-ninth-st.; $6,600, if taken this week, or $1,500 down, and 5 years' time on balance, if desired. MYERS & GIBSON, Room 11, Nevada Block.

FOR SALE—NO. 119 PEORIA-ST., 2-STORY FRAME, with 50-foot lot. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT 2-STORY BRICK AND basements, 13 rooms each, elegantly finished and all modern improvements, on Twenty-fourth-st., near the lake. TAYLOR & BROOKS, 83 Clark-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY LEVI WING & CO., 178 DEARborn-st.:

House and lot 179 Walnut-st.

House and lot (stone front) on Colfax-av.

50x150, Langley-av. and Forty-second-st.

House on leased ground, 281 Third-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front, on Park-av., corner of Leavitt-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, N. E. corner Monroe and LaSalle.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD PROPERTY—NORTHeast corner Oakwood boulevard and South Park boulevard; 225x140 feet, to alley. Will sell in separate lots, and on very easy terms.

Southeast corner South Park and Oakwood boulevards, 152x150 feet, to an 18-foot alley.

A fine lot near Thirty-seventh-st., west front, 132x300 feet; high ground. Liberal terms.

A lot facing the boulevard, on Thirty-fifth-st., 25x160 feet. One of the very choicest locations.

Oakwood boulevard, between South Park boulevard and Vincennes-av., 655x156 feet south frontage, 382x125 north frontage.

Northwest corner South Park boulevard and Fiftieth-st.; a strip 300 feet wide, running through to Indiana-av.; 1,800 feet fronting on boulevard, Calumet, Prairie, and Indiana-avs.

Northeast corner South Park boulevard and Fifty-first-st., 132x140 feet.

Also, 600 feet fronting directly on the Park at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.

Also, a large amount of choice property in the grove adjacent to the South Park, fronting on Calumet, Prairie, and Indiana-avs. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 126 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY, SOUTH of city limits:

10 acres adjoining Beck's Park, at Englewood.

4 acres east of Halsted-st., north of Sixtieth.

4 acres northeast corner Indiana-av. and Forty-seventh.

5 acres northeast corner Vincennes-av. and Forty-third-st.

40 acres corner Reuben-st. and Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard.

80 acres near the lake, fronting on lower South Park.

12 acres southwest corner State and Forty-seventh-sts.

9 acres northwest corner South Park-boulevard and Fiftieth-st.

Than the above, there is no property I know of more desirable for investment, or so certain to return a sure and large profit to its purchaser, at the prices at which it is now offered.

No one need feel in the least degree timid in buying such property. In the nature of things, and according to the regular laws of supply and demand, it must advance rapidly and steadily in value. Five years hence the present prices will be looked back to as small and insignificant. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD—50 acres in Sec. 5, 40, 13.

HAWTHORNE—20 acres near depot. A good thing for subdivision.

RIVERSIDE—20-acre tract and 40-acre tract; also house and lots in this charming suburb.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—Several choice tracts which must be benefited by this road.

HYDE PARK—Five lots at Kenwood, Hyde Park, South Park, and Woodlawn.

CORNELL—Lots and blocks for sale in this enterprising suburb.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—70 acres in Sec. 5, 37, 14, west of railroad. We offer, also, other desirable acre property in Cook County. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS IN LAWNDALE, AT A BARgain; also a number of houses and lots in Lawndale on monthly payments; 12 lots on Jackson and Owasco-sts., near California, on long time; lots in all parts of the city; 105 feet on Winchester-av., $2,200, must be sold immediately; acre property fronting Douglas Park, at a decided bargain; 33 acres in Sec. 23, T. 39, R. 13. HAIR & CO., Room 26, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—2½ ACRES AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, $2,500. He couldn't get his money. Next! O. R. BROUSE, owner, 400 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—NICE COTTAGE and lot, with good barn. Small payment down; balance monthly. Apply, after 6 o'clock, p. m., to Owner, at 636 Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES, FRONTING ¼ MILE ON Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard. 40 acres at Englewood. G. W. MILLER, 93 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—AN ACRE-LOT AT Western Springs, beautifully and eligibly located; only $250; must sell. THOMAS KANE, 136 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE LOTS NEAR the depot, on good streets; will sell at low prices and on easy terms. J. MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, FINE RESIDENCE, one block and a half from depot; fruit and shrubbery on premises; trains will run every hour after May 1; will give possession April 1. Inquire of J. D. BEST, 212 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSES, LOTS, AND FARMS at Wheaton, Ill. Inquire of H. W. COBB, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST AND BEST located quarter sections on Washington Heights. YOUNG & ROWLEY, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—$75 PER ACRE CASH, 40 ACRES SUBdivided, south of river side, ½ mile from depot at Summit. G. B. GRIFFIN, northwest corner Clark and Madison-sts., entrance on Madison.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—A tract of 37 acres of land, a short distance east of corner of Tracy-av. and Halsted-st., $400 per acre, one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, 8 per cent interest. ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., office 19 Major Block.

FOR SALE—IN WINNETKA—A HOUSE AND LOT for $2,500, another for $2,250, another for $5,000, another for $10,000. R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRE BLOCKS AT SOUTH Englewood. Easy terms. W. O. COLE, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots; houses from $1,500 to $10,000. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also, choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FOUR 5-ACRE BLOCKS AT WASHington Heights at less than half-price; only $1,000 per block, cash, or half cash, balance short time; will sell for $100 per lot at retail (48 lots in each block). JAMES ALLEN, 145 South Clark-st., Room 13.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FARM OF 720 acres or less, an extra choice tract; would change in part for goods or city property. OWNER, 382 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARM OF 80, ONE of 160, and one of 200 acres; first-class land, all under cultivation; the last with stock and implements. J. W. HEDENBERG, 145 South Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERty—Farm of 71 acres, situated on Rock River, within 1 mile of the business centre of the City of Beloit. On the premises there is a good house and barn, orchard, and 7 acres of timber. Inquire of P. BURROUGHS & SON, 500 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A NICE FRUIT AND vegetable farm one mile and a quarter from Dixon, Lee Co., Ill., with good brick dwelling, cheap at $5,000; will assume reasonable mortgage on city property if necessary. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—OWNERS, ATTENTION—HOUSE AND lot, with modern improvements, north of Thirtieth-st., worth about $8,000. Sale at once, if price reasonable. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block LaSalle and Madison-sts.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, A FIRST-CLASS residence, located on Michigan, Prairie, or Calumet-avs., between Eighteenth and Twenty-third-sts.; wish to deal with the owner, please call or send description. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—I HAVE DAILY CALLS FOR SUBURban property west and southwest of city limits. Owners will consult their interests by leaving me a description of their property. H. C. MOREY, Real Estate Broker, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, IMMEDIATELY, FOR cash, a brick house of 10 or 12 rooms, with all modern conveniences. Location to be south of Twenty-sixth-st. A house on large lot preferred. Address O 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—NICE LITTLE HOME IN A GOOD LOcality in Chicago; must have lake water, gas, sewerage, and barn. The party of course wants a bargain, and has left $5,000 cash with me to pay for it. E. H. CUMMINGS, Rooms 1 and 2 No. 102 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE A NUMBER OF ORDERS for lots, and houses and lots. Owners wishing to sell at once, call or address TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID PIECE OF PROPerty on Peoria-st., 100 feet south of Madison, to exchange for a farm, by D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Dealers, 188 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—BLOCK OF 3 STORES AND 2 cottages, on Archer-av., running through to McGregor-st. Will exchange for suburban property.

The finest fruit and stock farm in the State for exchange for good suburban or city property.

Houses Nos. 46 and 48 Hamilton-av., for exchange for suburban lots or acre property.

Fine 2-story house No. 27 Lexington-st., will exchange for lots on Wabash or Michigan-avs., between Twenty-fifth and Thirty-second-sts.

House and lot, No. 40 Margaret-st., will exchange for good lot, or lots, and if necessary, will put some cash with it. GILBERT & CO., 16 Boone Block.

TO EXCHANGE—ABOUT 3,000 BOOKS (TO CLOSE out edition) for lots or good lands. L. H. WHITNEY, Room 25, Otis Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY OR MERchandise, 1,000 acres of first class land in Illinois. R. KENNEDY, 79 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—500,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS property, in city and country. If you have any good property to trade, send us a description of it. R. KENNEDY, 79 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOUR LOTS IN ALBANY, NEW York, for watches, jewelry, or fancy goods. Address F. A. CLEVELAND, city.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, house and lot in Kansas City, and two improved farms near the city, having timber and living water. Apply to A. PATTERSON, Room 15, Nixon's Building, corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, TWO first-class fruit farms, $14,000 and $17,000, that bring a fine revenue. Incumbrance will be assumed upon improved property, if required. Address Box 18, South Pass, Ill.

WANTED—TO TRADE—A FINE IMPROVED farm, 8 miles from Topeka, Kan., for merchandise. Value, $8,000. Address G Z W, Clifton House.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK FOR SALE—RACINE AND MILWAUKEE colored pressed and common brick, for sale, at No. 78 North LaSalle-st. C. A. SMITH & CO.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—10 M. SUPERIOR Philadelphia pressed brick. Room 18 Major Block.

FOR SALE—75,000 DRY NORWAY FLOORING OF good quality. HANNAH, LYMAN & CO., No. 80 Main-st.

WANTED—BUILDING MATERIAL—300,000 CHEAP brick; also bids for excavating 1,000 yards earth corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts. Address W 83, Tribune office.

250,000 RED PRESSED BRICK, FOR SALE cheap. 119 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

500,000 BRICK WANTED IN EXCHANGE for good unincumbered real estate. Call Monday, or address Room 15 Methodist Church Block.

DIVORCES.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Call at, or address, Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TO A FAMILY (WITHOUT CHILDREN preferred), a furnished house, on a leading South Side avenue, near Thirty-first-st. The family (three persons) would desire board, and will make good terms to the right party. Address K 99, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, AND FURNIture for sale cheap for cash. Grand location for a family or boarding house. Apply or address DR. T. J. LEWIS, 290 West Madison-st., immediately.

TO RENT—APRIL 1 OR MAY 1, BRICK DWELLing 187 South Morgan-st., 10 rooms, modern improvements, pleasant location. Apply at house next south.

TO RENT—488 TAYLOR-ST., NEW 2-STORY AND basement brick house, 11 rooms, barn, &c.

186 South Sangamon-st., 2-story and basement marble front house, barn, &c. W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block, northwest corner Madison and Market-sts.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED RESIDENCE at Highland Park. For sale, a superior farm of 240 acres, near Elgin, Ill., worth $10,500, or would exchange for good city property. Address V. B. DENSLOW, Room 29 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, NOS. 1062½ AND 1074 Wabash-av. Inquire over Market, corner State-st. and Twenty-second.

TO RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES, AND SUITES OF rooms to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1004 INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., east front, has 11 rooms, with every convenience, with $2,500 worth of furniture which I will sell for $1,400 cash; rent of house cheap. This is a bargain. Apply to HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE—A COTTAGE OF 5 rooms. $25 a month. 63 East Hinsdale-st., between Pine and Rush.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, PEORIA-ST. Rent, $60; full of boarders; one room pays rent and $50 per month over. Furniture at a bargain. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE TWO BRICK houses Nos. 824 and 826 Wabash-av., just south of the C., B. & Q. R. R. crossing. Connection is cut between them. Rent for both, $2,200; about 17 rooms in each house, besides closets. Apply at the hardware store, 58 Lake-st. EDWIN HUNT.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., FIRST class banking, insurance, real estate, and attorneys' offices in Superior Block, No. 77 and 79 Clark-st. These offices have fire-proof vaults, speaking tubes, are heated with steam; access by stairway or elevator. Also suites of rooms in the new building in rear of Superior Block. Also 4-story brick building on South Water-st., near Fifth-av., $6,500. Four-story brick on Lake-st., between La Salle-st. and Fifth-av., $4,000.

TO RENT—TWO FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENTS Milwaukee brick front stores, 40 feet front each, full depth, to large alley, on Randolph-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. Heated by steam and steam elevators in each. Will be ready for occupancy April 1. B. F. GUYTON, Room 18 Metropolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—PROPOSALS WANTED FOR LEASING a brick building for storage or manufacturing purposes, which, for a good tenant, will be built by May 1, on Meridian-st., in rear of 128 West Washington-st. Size 22½x60 feet, or to suit lessee. L. DODGE, 148 La-Salle-st.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE NO. 184 SOUTH Water-st., from May 1. Apply to M. MERRILL, 178 Water-st.

TO RENT—ROOM 20X50, WITH POWER. Inquire on premises, 240 East Madison-st., second floor. SHNIEDEWEND, LEE & CO.

TO RENT—278 SOUTH WATER-ST. APPLY ON premises.

TO RENT—2D, 3D AND 4TH FLOORS OF 170 SOUTH Clark-st., with independent hoistway and good light in rear. C. W. PIERCE, 181 Madison-st.

TO RENT—McCORMICK'S OLD REAPER FACtory. The McCormick reaper factory and grounds, with engine, boilers, shafting, and belts. Also foundry, with engine, blower, and two cupolas. Also dock on river of 470 feet. Apply at 62 North Sheldon-st., or at New Reaper Works, corner Western and Blue Island-avs. C. H. McCORMICK.

TO RENT—THREE FIRST-CLASS STORES, ROOMS (brick) to rent. Corner of Division and Sedgwick-sts. Inquire of O. B. MULLEN, Sail Loft, corner Wells and South Water-sts.

TO RENT—915 AND 917 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of O'Neil, two large stores with dwellings over the stores. Inquire of JOHN COOKE, 136 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT, LOFTS, AND offices on State-st., opposite Palmer's Hotel and adjoining Pike's Block. Inquire at Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS 82 Randolph-st., with immediate possession. Inquire of JAS. P. DALTON, on premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOM ON first floor, $15; references. 154 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, in a strictly private family, suitable for gentlemen. References exchanged. Terms reasonable. Apply at 279 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping. 491 North LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, in Parker Block, northeast corner of Madison and Halsted-sts. (entrance 62 South Halsted-st.); office, Room 42.

TO RENT—ROOMS—TWO FURNISHED SLEEPING rooms. 245 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR PURCHASE—ON EASY payments, a first-class house, 15 rooms or more, north of Twenty-fourth-st., and east of Wabash-av.; unfurnished or partly furnished, for a No. 1 party. H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—PREMISES SUITABLE for fitting up a first-class photographic gallery, on Madison-st., Wabash-av., or State-st. P 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, FROM May 1, a small cottage, part of house, or rooms, for housekeeping. Address as soon as possible, E. NOYES, 177 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ABOUT 50 ROOMS, SUITable for lodgings, on south side, between Harrison and Lake-sts. B. M. DAVENPORT, Room 2, Major Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT-PAYING tenant, a small cottage, or four or five rooms, with closets, in good locality, on West Side. Good reference given. Address W 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FLOORS FOR a large printing and publishing house. Must be well lighted, have good entrance, and elevator. Should prefer a high basement, and steam power. Location within the limits of Van Buren, Lake, Wabash-av., and Franklin-sts. Need about 7,000 square feet of room. Address U 94, Tribune office, with full particulars.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY APRIL 15 OR MAY 1, part of a house of 6 or 7 rooms, or small cottage, between Halsted, Wood, Van Buren, and Fulton-sts. Will rent for year or more if suited. Address or inquire, stating price, 228 Van Buren-st., corner Centre-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF FROM 8 TO 10 rooms for private family, east of State-st., between Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth. Address or call at Tea Store No. 94 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 OR 6 rooms, situated between Adams and Harrison-sts. and Centre-av. and river. Rent not to exceed $25. Address, giving location, V 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE OF 5 6 rooms, on South Side, to a good tenant. Address O 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE OF 5 OR 6 rooms on West Side; reasonable rent. Address P 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY RESPONSIBLE TENant, no children, a house of 6 or 7 rooms, with gas bath, in neighborhood of Union Park. Address X 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front room for gentleman and wife, within ten minutes' walk from Madison and Halsted; West Washington preferred. Reference given. Address, with terms, M 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY APRIL 1, A LARGE furnished room, or a suite of furnished rooms, near Wabash-av. and Twentieth-st., with or without board. Give terms for each. Address V 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE BEST LOCAtion in the city for renting property, and make a specialty of it. Owners wanting tenants call or address TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 OR 12 rooms, modern improvements, with barn, etc. Address, stating terms, location, etc., A. L. BROWN, corner Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE NUMEROUS APplications for houses and small stores by good tenants. Better prices can be secured now than later, as owners are now generally holding for sale. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL OF $1,500 to $2,000, to engage in retail dry goods business; doing good business; sickness compels one of the parties to leave the city. Address O 87, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$40,000—AN ACTIVE PARTner in New York, for the lard oil pressing and refining factorage; domestic and export trade; facilities and acquaintance established; business of long standing; associating with equal capital, and to take place of retiring partner. Connections with a Western house preferred, backing by "special" a good business man as above. None but principals need address. Box 1312, New York.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 TO $30,000 TO join with part of an old and well-established firm of this city in the wholesale and retail lumber trade. Address N 95, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN lately from Paris, being engaged in the importation business, and having agencies for first-class articles, wants an active partner with about $10,000 in ready money. V 95, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WOULD LIKE TO MEET A party who has $3,000, which can be placed in a good, safe manufacturing business, the advertiser putting in his time and machinery as offset to capital. The business is good and staple. Best of references given. No patent right. Address P 82, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—PITTSBURGH; VERY SORRY. DID not receive your note till evening of the 14th. Please appoint another interview, and address as before. ADMIRER, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL THE LADY THAT CAME down in Indiana-av. car and got off at Harrison-st., last night at half-past 8, please send her address to U 68, Tribune office?

PERSONAL—WILL THE PERSON ON WEST SIDE, who has a pair of new boots and chromo, left with them Wednesday night, please receive reward by addressing CIRCUS, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILLIAM CORFIELD WILL please call on his attorney. G. L. CHAPIN, Room 21, Fuller's Block.

PERSONAL—MEDICAL STUDENT, YOU CAN purchase the surgical instruments wanted, cheap, at the GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOUND.

FOUND—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, A GENtleman's saddle. Apply corner Fifteenth and Dearborn-st. E. T. CUSHING.

FOUND—FUR COLLAR ON SIXTEENTH-ST. Inquire at 780 Wabash-av., drug store.

FOUND—PONY WITH BRIDLE AND SADDLE, ON Thursday afternoon. Owner apply at 276 South Park-av.

FOUND—A WARRANTY DEED, WHICH THE owner can have by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GERman drug clerk, who writes and speaks English well. Apply to E. S. CARTER, Mendota, Ill.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMEN. A. M. GILBERT & CO., 38 State-st.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER. ADDRESS, STATing salary expected and references, MDSE 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERKS, SALESMEN, BOOKKEEPers, porters, waiters, watchman, janitor, and 10 laborers; also, partner with $250. 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—SIX FIRST-CLASS carriage trimmers. None others need apply. STUDEBAKER BROS.' Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT CAMILLO POTTINO'S hair-dressing saloon, 76 Madison-st., near McVicker's Theatre.

WANTED—TWO BARBERS AT THE BARNES HOUSE, corner Canal and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER, COMpetent to take entire charge of a good office; one who would like to take an interest in the business preferred. Address, with full particulars, O 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FEEDER FOR Gordon press. Apply to BRIGHT SIDE COMPANY, 3 West Madison-st.

WANTED—WOOD-ENGRAVER—A STEADY SITuation and good wages to the right man. Address J. G. HARRIS & CO., 418 North Second-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—2 GOOD SILVER-PLATERS ON CARriage work. None but good workmen need apply. A. H. SAWKINS, corner of Eleventh-st. and Indiana-av., Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—A GUNSMITH; ONE WHO UNDERstands repairing, and must be a first-class workman. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NO. 1 CARRIAGE-trimmer; steady work and good pay. Address FRANK GERARD, Lincoln, Ill., Box 67.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD COACHMAN; ONE WHO CAN take care of horses and drive. Call in the rear of 235 North LaSalle-st., between 1 and 2 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY YOUNG MAN, TO distribute circulars, and make himself generally useful in a drug store and doctor's office. No one need apply unless well recommended and willing to work. Address B. BRIARD, French Doctor, 188 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—4 GOOD MEN FOR CITY AND 10 FOR country. Call early to-day at 174 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TWO NO. 1 WHOLESALE GROCERY salesmen who have a good trade. No others need answer. Address, with references, O 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN, TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at Porter's National Telegraph College, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 79.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS AND MECHANICS for Texas Pacific R.R., 200 choppers for Indiana and Michigan, 10 farm-hands. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FAITHFUL MAN OF ALL WORK, to go to the country; permanent work, house and garden free. Inquire at RELIEF BUREAU, court-house square.

WANTED—10 OR 20 YOUNG MEN FOR THE CITY, to sell Prof. Henry's Non-Explosive for kerosene oil; $5 to $7 a day, with only small capital; 400 per cent offered on trial. A. RAY, 28 West Lake-st., Room 8.

WANTED—A BOY WHO UNDERSTANDS RUNning small presses. PERRY, MORRIS & SULTZER, 136 State-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO TAKE CARE OF FAMILY team, and make himself generally useful; reference required. Apply at 58 Central Union Block, northwest corner Madison-st. and Market.

WANTED—AT KUHNS' EUROPEAN HOTEL, 145 Dearborn-st., an A No. 1 second-cook. None others need apply.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on or address JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Big inducements offered to good live men.

WANTED—AN OFFICE-BOY, FROM 12 TO 15 years of age, who lives with his parents; honest, tidy, and industrious; salary, for the present, $3.50 per week. Address, with reerfences, V 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO GO ERRANDS AND help wash dishes. 472 Wabash-av.

WANTED—100 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR INDIANA and Ohio; also 25 Scandinavian farm-hands. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A VALUABLE INTEREST IN A MANUFACTURing business for sale. Quick sales and large profits. Retiring partner going East. $4,000 cash, or good notes or real estate. Address P 72, Tribune office.

A GROCERY AND TEA STORE, WELL STOCKED and in successful operation, for sale. Has been running for 13 years. To be sold by reason of the protracted illness of the owner. E. F. ADAMS & CO., southwest corner Madison and State-sts.

A GOOD BARBER SHOP, NO. 99 HALSTED-ST., corner Monroe, for sale cheap. Also a good barber wanted at above number.

A HALF INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED manufacturing business of one of the best patent rights in the country. Patent and titles all clear and secure. A rare chance for a man with small capital. Address M M Q, Tribune office.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED LUNCH-COUNTER TO rent, all fitted up; rent taken in board; best chance out. 61 South Canal-st.

A CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS ON LAKE-ST. for sale; a corner; the house 4 years' lease; fixtures and all complete; will be sold low for cash. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 369 Wabash-av.

A FINELY FURNISHED GOOD PAYING HOTEL for sale; low rent, splendid location. Will pay investigation. LEVI WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

A RARE CHANCE. SUCCESS SURE TO ANYone wishing to go into the mercantile business; good store and storehouse; butter-house and barn. Will rent or sell. Address A. B. PLATT, Plattville, Kendall Co., Ill.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, WELL LOcated, and always full with boarders, for sale cheap. Reason for selling is to retire from business. For particulars inquire at No. 115 Fourth-av., near Harrison, for one week.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE very cheap; fine location, and satisfactory reasons for selling. 622 West Madison-st.

BRICK-YARD NEAR THE SOUTH BRANCH FOR sale; one of the best-located yards in the city; excellent clay, very free from lime; city water; yard and machinery new last summer; everything in good order. For further information, address owner before March 18, W 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH SIDE—ONE-THIRD OR one-half interest in a planing mill and furniture manufactory, at a valuation of $15,000, in complete running order, built by present owner, or would rent the same for one to five years. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

HALF OR ENTIRE INTEREST IN FLOURING mill for sale; well located for custom and shipping trade. E. L. CANFIELD, 63 La Salle-st.

I HAVE THE BEST PATENT-RIGHT IN THE United States, which I will exchange for part cash and city property, as I have been offered $10,000 for one-half; can be seen at No. 144 West Madison-st. J. WARD.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF Paxton, Ford County, Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad; one of the best points on the road; a good chance for any one wishing to start a branch yard. Address E. LITTLE & CO., Paxton, Ill., or B. F. FERGUSON, 465 Catharine-st.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A BAR AND BILliard room in a first-class hotel for sale. A. H. McLEAN, 383 Wabash-av.

MEN WITH $500 TO $10,000, LOOKING FOR PAYing business, call on J. E. KIMBALL, Broker, 126 Dearborn-st. Good legitimate business openings.

OWING TO ILL-HEALTH OF ONE OF THE firm, we offer for sale the property known as "The Kansas City Pearl Honing Mills," established six years, and now doing a fine and constantly-increasing business. The concern has 2 run, 30 in. corn burrs, 2 large size Baltimore honing mills, 40 high-pressure engine, and fully equipped for business; the only mill of the kind west of St. Louis. Terms, part cash; balance, time to suit purchaser. Address BRANHAM & SONS, P. O Box 440, Kansas City, Mo.

ONE OF THE FINEST STEAM FLOURING MILLS in this State for sale or exchange. Splendid wheat district, and business profitable. R. KENNEDY, 79 West Madison-st.

ONE ALCOHOL STILL FOR SALE, WITH GINhead, worms, copper-cooler, complete; almost new. Capacity of still, 600 gallons. For particulars address E 26, Tribune office.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—IN ORDER THAT I may devote more time to banking, I offer for sale or rent my storeroom, 26x60, two stories high; dwelling adjoining; splendid cellar under the whole, with good wareroom, barn, and other outbuildings convenient; have built up within the last fifteen years a good cash and prompt paying trade; have the oldest and best corner in town, and to a live man w—o means business will offer a good bargain and on reasonable terms. S. D. ALFRED, Jr., Cambridge, Ill.

STEAM FLOURING-MILL, IN A TOWN OF 9,000 inhabitants, for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Mill has seven run of stone, with ample power; cooper-shop and warehouse attached. Fuel cheap; good shipping facilities by Mississippi River and by railroads. Call or address, F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

THREE YEARS' LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXtures of a first-class grocery store for sale. Sickness reasons for selling. MORTON CULVER, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

THE BEST LOCATED DRY GOODS BUSINESS IN the Southwest Division of the city, near the new manufacturing district, for sale. Yearly sales of $50,000. Responsible parties who mean business will find this an opportunity seldom met with. Inquire at 480 Centre-av., junction of Blue Island-av. and Mitchell-st.

$300—AND BALANCE IN TRADE, WILL SEcure stock of groceries, fixtures, and lease of store, in desirable locality. J. M. BRANLEY, 21 Oriental Building, 122 La Salle-st.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well-established business paying that amount monthly. 115 Washington-st., Room 38.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS—A FEW field cases United States Surgical instruments, and a few volumes of surgical works. Apply GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON WEST MADIson-st., near Morgan, store, counters, and shelving; lot 24x125; will pay 20 per cent on price asked. JAMES S. MAY, Room 2, 164 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CIGAR COUNTERS AND CASES, first-class and new; price low. LEWIS MOSS, 121 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BARBER'S POLE, 14 FEET HIGH, A nice one. B. M. DAVENPORT, Room 2, Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A STEAM CANAL BOAT; FULL CApacity; stone deck; in complete running order, at a great bargain. G. P. RAY, 30 Rucker-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS 1 AND 2 years old, for $3 a trio, or $1.50 a piece. Apply at 350 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—COUNTERS, SHOW-CASES, AND FIXtures, 73 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE MEDIUM-SIZED HALL'S SAFE, nearly new; also, office desks and 100 feet of office railing, cheap. H. E. RYAN & CO., 22 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—MAPLE SUGAR—IN BRICKS, SMALL cakes, and granulated. Country orders promptly filled by GEO. J. STENSON, 115 West Lake-st.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A THOROUGH MASter of the art of fencing, to teach. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS, FOR PRIVATE FAMIlies; Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, and Germans; cooks, nurse-girls, general housework. New Intelligence office, at Mrs. DUSKE'S, 80 Milwaukee-av. Parties wishing to obtain such, can do so by applying at 80 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO COOK. WAGES $5 per week. 293 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD DININGROOM GIRLS. None other need apply. 185 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, a few miles from town. Family small. References required. Apply at Room 3, 127 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK, WHERE a second girl is kept. Must be a good plain cook. Call, for two days, at 81 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK AND take care of children. Inquire at 88 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework—a neat, tidy girl, and one who has had experience. Apply at 1085 Michigan-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 132 Stanton-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED— STRONG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a little boy and do second work in a family of three. Good wages. Inquire at 822 Indiana-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD OPERATOR ON HOWE'S MAchines, for ladies' and gentlemen's wear; only those thoroughly competent need apply at 643 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AN OPERATOR, FURNISHING HER own Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. Apply, before 11 o'clock Saturday forenoon, at FIELD, LEITER & CO.'S retail department, corner Madison and Market-sts.

WANTED—SEWING-GIRLS AT C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., 118 State-st.; none but experienced hands need apply.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—10 GIRLS TO WORK ON POWER-looms at 239 and 241 Lake-st., second floor; those acquainted with the work preferred. A. G. GARFIELD & CO.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE. APPLY at 811 Wabash-av.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS FOR OUR FASHion publications. Apply at 316 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE BOOKkeeper; quick and correct in all office work. Address, with reference, O 89, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods, notion, or white goods house, by a young man of experience, either as in-door or traveling salesman. Address, for three days, O 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A PARTY WHO HAS been engaged in a large produce commission business, with 10 years' acquaintance in the city and country, wishes to make his shippers available to an established commission house, and to engage as bookkeeper or salesman. The best of city testimonials relative to industry and capacity. A moderate salary only expected. Address A 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE CITY, AS PREscription drug clerk, or to take charge of a drug store, by one having several years experience, but not understanding German. Address, for a few days, G R M, 310 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN LUMBER BUSINESS, by a man well acquainted with it, having acted in the capacity of bookkeeper and salesman with present employer for a number of years, and to whom he is at liberty to refer. Address V 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN 30 years of age, in a bank; has had 10 years' experience in banking, as bookkeeper, teller, and cashier. First-class references. Address BANK, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER—WHO, for the preceding eighteen years, has held that position in New York with the well-known house of Ball, Black & Co., jewellers; wishes to settle in Chicago, with some house of good standing. Address JOHN WILLOUGHBY, care of the Chicago Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY CAPACITY, BY A German—single—having experience as bookkeeper, writing a plain, legible hand. No hesitation to accept any position offered, here or in the country. Address Q 28, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WOULD like to engage employment as a picture-frame joiner; can fit up and cut glass; willing to go in country. Address G. BUCKMAN, 246 East Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A PRACTICAL TINNER would like to obtain a permanent situation; roofing or cornice work preferred. Address X 72, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE AS coachman, or drive team, has had 5 years' experience in city. Address O 40, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN man of three years' experience in the gardener business. Apply at 519 South Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN a private family, to cook, wash, and iron. Apply 21 North-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL AS cook in a private house. Apply at 41 Thirty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, or laundress, desires a situation in a first-class private family, boarding, or hotel. Apply or address 43 North Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL. APPLY or address 124 Henry-st., Blue Island-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A private family; would be willing to take charge of children or an invalid, and make myself generally useful. Apply, with references, Monday and Tuesday at 430 West Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG lady to do copying at home; can give first-class city references. Address P 71, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN A NATIONAL bank, with a good business, for sale. Inquire of Third National Bank, Chicago.

AUCTION—SATURDAYS OF HORSES, CARriages, wagons, harness; stabling for boarders; money advanced on goods. O. BRIGGS, 421 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, NEW EXPRESS WAGON and harness; also buggy and grocer-wagon with top. Inquire of L. LINN, 829 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD SPAN OF MULES, wagons, and harness; can be bought very reasonable at 310 West Polk-st., corner of Morgan.

FOR SALE—ONE EXPRESS WAGON BUILT BY Coan & Tenbroeke, and double set of harness, with 2 horses; cheap, at 641 Burnside-st., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third.

FOR SALE—HALF PRICE, DUMP CARTS AND harness to match, in good order, for excavating or railroad work; just the machine to have around your factories, foundries, or stables. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—1 OPEN BUGGY, 1 TWO-SEATED carriage, 1 Clarence coupe; also 1 trotting-mare, suitable for breeding purposes. To be sold at a bargain. Call between 12 and 1 o'clock, at stable, in rear of No. 861 Indiana-av.

GOOD DEMAND FOR SECOND-HAND CARriages, buggies, light, and express wagons. Bring them in, if you want the cash for them, at the commission house, 261 and 263 State-st., BRADLEY & WILLS.

IF YOU HAVE TO BUY HARNESS, ANY PERSON acquainted in this city will advise you to go to 261 and 263 State-st., at the commission house where good ones are sold without regard to price. BRADLEY & WILLS.

I WANT A GOOD SET OF LIGHT, DOUBLE CARriage harness. Second hand, at a bargain preferred. Address A 77, Tribune office.

PARTIES WISHING TO SHIP HORSES TO THIS market can get correct information by addressing 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

SOLD—YESTERDAY, FORTY GOOD HORSES, AT prices that were satisfactory to the owners, and could have sold a hundred more of good ones. Bring them in from the city or country. Plenty of customers at fair prices. Commission Sale Stables, 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

THREE HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP; TO BE SEEN at 747 West Madison-st.; also one for $25.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD TEAM OF work horses; also a wagon; part or all to be paid for in first-class property near Englewood. Address A 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—HORSES—AT 762 MICHIGAN-AV., good size business horses or mares, from 5 to 9 years old; also four or six good stepping roadsters at moderate prices. E. PATRICK.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

134 WARREN-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ACcommodations for two young gents, or young married couple at $7 per week each; table superior.

279 WARREN-AV.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE of south front furnished rooms, with board, in a private family.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER MAY—Furnished room with good board for one or two gentlemen.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT room, suitable for lady and gentleman with board, in a private family; also a single room.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE FURnished room to rent, with board.

South Side.

22 SIXTEENTH-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with alcove, with board; house has all modern improvements; terms reasonable.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—A NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

62 VINCENNES-AV.—HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH board; unfurnished, except carpets.

238 CALUMET-AV.—$6 PER WEEK, IN ADvance. Carpenters preferred.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST (BURNSIDE) NEAR Twenty-ninth—A nice cheerful family hotel, excellent table and surprisingly low prices. Single rooms $6.

751 WABASH-AV.—UNFURNISHED FRONT parlor, with good board, to gentleman and wife. Also nice room for two gentlemen.

Country.

I CAN ACCOMMODATE A GENTLEMAN AND wife with first-class room and board. ISAAC S. HINDS, Hinsdale, Ill.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there are no other boarders, [illegible] by lady teacher in the Haven School [illegible] will paid. Address A 79, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN COUNTRY [illegible] north of Chicago, [illegible] prefer private family. [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE [illegible]

DRIVER AND OSBORNE.

Their Execution for Murder Yesterday.

[*Continued from the Fifth Page.*]

will bring you, as it did me. Remember that. Give up all drinks and whisky, and look out for yourselves, and be good to your wives and I hope you will take this warning by me. I had as good a wife as any of you as I knows. Now this point remember—that still liquor was the causing of doing that. I did not know what I was doing at the time the thing happened, and not until I was told by the Constable that took me away. He says, "George, you shot your wife." That is the first I knew of it. I had the pistol out in my right hand, and I changed it to my left, and then it went off, but whether I shot her or not I could not tell. I went away up the street, when I asked myself—thinks I perhaps I have shot the poor thing, and [yells outside] I went back as fast as I could, and when I got in the house I staid there; there were three women and a man there, and I staid there until the Constable came and took me away, and he said, said he, "You shot your wife." And then when I came to my senses, I began to reflect a little about it, and that is the cause—the liquor—that poisonous liquor which is the ruin of all sense almost. Now, I hope you will all take advice by me. Give up liquor. Give up drink—all liquor. You see where I am standing now. Within a few minutes I will be where neither you nor I know, but I hope God is with me, and will take my soul. [Shouts outside of the jail.]

A FINAL PRAYER

was offered by the Rev. Mr. Davis, and then Driver was given over to the Sheriff and his assistants. He shook hand cordially with everybody about him, and stood erect while the officers of the law proceeded to pinion his arms, adjust the rope around his neck, and robe him in a long white garment and white cap.

While all these preparations were going on Driver was repeating lines from a psalm: "Oh, Lord God, have mercy on me." "Be with me, oh my God." "May my soul rest in thy bosom, oh Lord."

Then he was guided forward upon the trap. He shivered slightly. His voice became a moan. "Oh Lord! oh Lord God!" The cries from outside the jail became fiercer. "My God, guard me."

INTO ETERNITY.

The Sheriff did his business, the trap gave way, and he fell, his feet coming within an inch of the floor. The neck was dislocated by the drop, but there was a slight jump upward, and a motion of the head. The body twirled slowly round and round for a few minutes and then all motion ceased. Foltz and Deputy Galpin kept their fingers on the rope. Doctors Miller, Rae, and Emmons stood ready to begin their examination. He fell at 2:14. At 2:18 the pulse was still beating. At 2:20 heart and pulse were beating. At 2:22 the pulse fluttered and the action of the heart was growing fainter. A minute later and the pulse still beat. At 2:25 life was extinct. At twenty-six minutes of 3 o'clock the rope was cut and the corpse placed gently on the ground. The shroud was then removed, and the remains placed in the coffin, and carried from the jail by two Deputy Sheriffs and two others to the hearse awaiting outside.

THE CROWD OUTSIDE.

As was anticipated by the Superintendent of Police, a large number of persons assembled on Clark street, in front of the jail. At 9 o'clock in the morning a few men made their appearance, and took "available" positions in the Court-House yard, opposite the grated windows of the prison. A large crowd soon after assembled on the northeast corner of the building, in front of the window which faced Driver's cell. They could see nothing, however, a blind interrupting the view. Others, who came straggling along in twos, threes, and fours, took possession of the ruins west of the Court-House, some mounting to the roof the boiler-house, and quite a number crowding against the large iron door, through which access was had to the east wing when the old court-house was standing. There was a large key-hole in this door, and to get an eye or an ear to it was exceedingly difficult. All being anxious to hear or see through that hole, and no one willing to give way to his neighbor, even for a moment, the result was, nobody saw or heard anything through the aperture. At half-past 10 o'clock twelve policemen appeared, and were assigned beats on Clark street. The crowd had, in the meantime, increased to about 1,000. These curious individuals blocked up the sidewalks, and the small force of policemen could not open a passage-way. Twelve more officers were accordingly sent for, and the combination of the two squads was sufficient. By 12 o'clock over 2,000 persons were assembled, and additions were constantly made to the multitude. Hundreds of the mechanics and laborers employed on buildings in the vicinity brought their dinner-pails with them, and spent the hour allotted to them in gazing at the Court-House, several seating themselves on the curbstone, and eating their meal, regardless of the surroundings. At 1 o'clock there must have been at least 3,000 on Clark, between Washington and Randolph streets, and in the Court-House yard. Nearly every window in the buildings facing Clark street was occupied by men, who alternated their gaze between the crowd below and the Court-House. The windows of the latter building had also been taken possession of. These people could see nothing that was going on in the jail, yet they hung on until the execution was over. Even a runaway horse failed to make an impression on them beyond a cheer. The animal dashed through the centre of the conclave, and a dozen men were knocked down. They were not injured, and were laughed at for getting in the way. Here and there were groups of individuals who were talking of the murder; some maintaining that the hanging of Driver was just, and others the contrary. Many were disappointed in not being able to see the gallows and the execution. One German considered it a "d—d shame that they didn't hang the man where some one could see him." The most trifling occurrence provoked laughter, and when a truckman drove through the surging mass, all united in cheering him. Many of the workmen left the scene at 1 o'clock, and in half an hour the aspect of the assemblage was changed completely. The plaster-covered workmen gave way to well-dressed men, and a few women arrived. The rumor ran through the mass that Driver was on the scaffold and making his dying speech. Truckmen and expressmen stopped their teams in the midst of the crowd, and the vehicles were soon black with humanity, who were injuring their eyes in endeavoring to see through a wall three feet thick. At 2 o'clock several policemen took possession of one of the basement windows of the jail, and the fixedness of their gaze in the direction of where the scaffold was understood to be convinced the crowd that the time for the execution had arrived. "Is he up yet?" asked one. "Yes," was the reply. Shortly came the information, "He is talking." Ten minutes afterwards, the officer remarked, "The Sheriff is putting the cap over his head." Every one near the window awaited with anxiety the falling of the drop, imagining they could hear the noise. Watches were displayed, and their owners looked at the dials, intending to mentally record the exact time the poor wretch commenced his long journey. No sound was heard within the jail, but an officer, who said he saw Driver disappear, told the crowd the body was hanging. No demonstration of any nature followed, but the fact was sent through the multitude with telegraphic rapidity. The crowd were not yet satisfied; they desired to see the body, and a number endeavored to gain [illegible] sion to the jail. All were refused, a[illegible] back, determined to wait [illegible] fin containing the remai[illegible] They knew they coul[illegible] a hearse and tw[illegible] half-past [illegible] cam[illegible]

causing a general gloom. There were everywhere the traces of living hands, in work wholly or partially completed, but no sign anywhere of a living agent. The Monday's washing was unfinished. A meal partly prepared for two was on the table. The morning work of a tidy housewife had been neatly done as usual. Mr. Mathews paid the boy with him a small sum of money, needed for some light expenditures, and allowed him to start toward the village. He then went into the cellar, and found there the body of his murdered wife. It was lying upon the back, on the soft earth of the cellar-bottom, partially nude, and indented into the soft earth. Tracks of feet and knee-marks were visible in close proximity. It seems apparent that the woman had been violated before she was killed. Her head and face were disfigured with ghastly wounds. One cut, evidently made with the edge of some blunt instrument, not afterwards identified, extended from the left temple five inches backwards over the top of the head. There were two wounds not exceeding an inch and a half in length on the back of the head, made with bricks, as was later determined. A deep gash in the left side of the throat, two inches in length, had severed the jugular vein, and made a terrible incision in the windpipe. The last was necessarily fatal, but murderers never know when their work is fully accomplished. Matthews called back the boy McKimsey, who was still within hearing distance, then knelt down by the body of his wife and prayed. The neighbors soon rallied as the news spread among them. The wildest excitement prevailed, for death by violence in the country never become so common as to be shorn of a single horrible element. The body was removed to an upper room and received the customary tender treatment that is essential to preparations for burial, the feverish interest of the neighborhood increasing as the news spread and the horrors of the deed began fully to be realized. The remainder of the story partakes of the nature of evidence, and must be given with a certain degree of precision and dry detail.

At 3 o'clock the following morning, Mathews went to Yates to procure a coffin, make preliminary arrangements for an inquest, and send dispatches to relatives. Not wishing to wake a clergyman prematurely, he called upon Osborne, recently in his employ, and afterwards arrested, to request him to see that so much of his mournful duties were performed. Osborne lived in the edge of the village. Coming to his house, Mrs. Osborne was waked first, and responded from a second-story window. Osborne came down to the door, but it was observed, during the conversation that followed, that he stood back in the shadow, 6 or 8 feet from his interlocutor. It was just before sunrise. Mathews said, "You know what I am here for?" Osborne seemed agitated, and said "No! are the horses out?" Mathews said, "My wife is killed," at which Osborne seemed astonished, and replied incoherently. Mrs. Osborne afterwards came down stairs, and was greatly affected by the news.

The next morning the search commenced. The neighbors mounted and rode in every direction. Osborne came to Mathews' house, but did not enter. He took one of the best of his former employer's horses, and joined in the search, which was continued during Tuesday, within a radius of 10 or 12 miles. Mathews' house is one mile from Yates, upon the high road. There seemed at first to be not the slightest clue to the perpetrator of the deed. The tracks in the cellar were minutely examined. Search about the premises showed corresponding tracks leading away from the place in the general direction of the village to an unoccupied house called the "Corbin house." There they were lost in the reeds and grass. Their peculiar shape fastened suspicion upon Osborne. A tea-pot was found upon the stove when Mathews and McKimsey returned. None of the family used tea at mid-day. Osborne had been in the employ of Mathews from sometime in April until the 1st of August, when he was discharged on account of alleged sickness. He had been in the habit of using tea on account of his indisposition, and the preparations for making it seemed presumptive evidence of his presence. He was arrested by a constable some miles distant from home. He showed some surprise at his arrest, but declared his innocence. He was taken before Justice Roberts on Tuesday evening. Being urged to tell where he had been during Monday, the day of the murder, in order to clear himself of the charge, he said he first went to borrow a scythe to mow some grass in the yard, took the scythe home, took some roasting-ears to some one in Yates, and gave several other trivial particulars, none of which accounted for the expenditure of his time between 11 and 8 o'clock, at which hour he said he went to look at the Corbin house, intending to rent it. On Wednesday morning, search was made at the Corbin house, and a small sum of money, chiefly in small coin, was found in the chimney, which was identified as having been taken from Mathews' house. Other pieces of paper were discovered along the path, where the supposed murderer had gone, which fitted and corresponded with the pieces found at the Corbin house. The money was collected from classes at a Sunday-school with which Mathews was connected, and the papers identified were fragments of Sunday-school publications.

On Wednesday, a hearing was attempted before Justice Roberts. In the meanwhile other tracks had been found leading from a point not more than 200 yards from Osborne's house in Yates to Mathews' farm-house. Osborne was taken from the Justice's office, and his boots tried in the tracks. They fitted all those in the cornfield, and in the cellar exactly. Even the prisoner remarked jocularly upon their fitting so well. When he was brought back to the Justice's office, a crowd had collected, furnished with a rope, and the cries of "Hang him! hang him;" were loud and frequent. Lynching was only prevented by the intervention of prominent citizens. But a hearing was found impossible. Osborne was taken to Knoxville and confined in the County Jail. Subsequent demonstrations on the part of the Yates people in the direction of summary execution, made it necessary to take the prisoner to other quarters for safety. This transfer was effected by Sheriff Patton in a long night ride of 52 miles to Peoria. Osborne was indicted in October, and his trial was expected early in the February term. The feeling against him continued so intense that it was deemed advisable that he should be tried at Galesburg. The trial accordingly commenced in this city Feb. 8, before Judge Smith, and lasted eight days. The prosecution was conducted by State's Attorney Tunnicliff, assisted by Judge Craig, and the defense by Messrs. Kretzinger and Mathews, a young law firm of Knoxville. It was found necessary to have the sittings in the Opera House, a place that had seen many mock tragedies, but never before a real one. The audiences never fell below a thousand. The prisoner sat stolidly through the trial, except when noting points of especial interest, now and then indulging in light *badinage* that seemed unsuited to the place. His girl-wife sat beside him, and it was observed that she was the only one of all the parties concerned, who showed any emotion during the progress of the trial.

Few points were developed beyond those that we have already stated. The testimony was purely circumstantial. No one could swear that he saw the prisoner in the vicinity of the place of the murder, or going to, or returning therefrom. A history of the case, therefore, resolves itself into an analysis of the testimony. The concurrent testimony of the neighbors showed that the murder must have been committed about noon. Upon this point hinged much of the argument of the defense. A knife, proved to be Osborne's, was found near the path of the supposed murderer, the ground being tracked and tramped slightly about the place. When arrested, he told the officer that when his wife informed him that Mathews was at the door of [illegible]is house on the night of the murder, he sup[illegible]sed he came to charge him with it. This was [illegible]nsidered singular, as he had had no previous in[illegible]ation that a murder had been committed. A [illegible]e shirt was also found with blood stains [illegible]

[illegible] theory of the prosecution in regard to the [illegible]f the prisoner was as follows: His boots [illegible]rn at the toe, and run over at the heel, [illegible] tracks showed these peculiarities. The [illegible]ich seemed to be rusted with blood, was [illegible] belong to Osborne. The wound in the [illegible] Mrs. Mathews did not seem to indicate [illegible] of the weapon used in making it. [illegible]-school money found at the Corbin [illegible] Osborne acknowledged himself to [illegible]d the paper wrappings found along [illegible]'s path, were part of the [illegible] and must have found their [illegible]es where they were picked up [illegible]d. The tea-pot on the stove [illegible]een placed there for Osborne, [illegible]ected with the family who took [illegible]e of his white shirts showed [illegible]sborne had not succeeded in [illegible] alibi. It was supposed that [illegible]hews' house with lustful in[illegible] Mathews to prepare dinner [illegible] into the cellar, whither [illegible]e necessary article; at[illegible]ut failing, committed the [illegible]he was executed. [illegible]d ingenious. The [illegible] was dismissed as an [illegible] was proved by several [illegible] a colored shirt on [illegible]ng up the theory of [illegible] was committed ba[illegible] several credible

witnesses that Osborne was either at the depot at Yates or at home after 11 o'clock, and that it was utterly impossible that he could have arrived upon the spot, that the preliminary work of the murder could have been done, and the murder consummated by noon. The theory is worthy of a longer statement, on account of its ingenuity, but it cannot be given more fully here. It did not stay the doom of Osborne. He was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and the jury decided that the punishment should be death by hanging. All efforts to delay the course of justice were in vain.

After the sentence the prisoner was taken to the calaboose in Galesburg, and detained there until the morning of the execution. The cells of that rural prison are little stalls, 4 by 8 feet, with a small gridiron window, and a little semicircular opening in the door. Its only furniture was an iron cot bedstead. He was at first fastened, with handcuffs, which he removed most adroitly as fast as they were put on him. He was then secured with shackles, his arms being left unconfined. An awkward blacksmith coming to adjust them, he took the tools from him with a rough ejaculation, and deftly riveted them to his limbs himself. Thenceforward his manner was that of a coarse and vulgar bravo, with occasional tender and sentimental touches of feeling. On the day before the execution, many called to see him, among them several representatives of the Chicago newspapers. He received some of them courteously, and others with rough and unseemly jibes, and laughter. Puns not of the most brilliant character occasionally dropped from his lips. He told the reporters they could sit upon his cot as it had no "bed-bugs in it." He said he was born in Clay County, one of the southern counties of the State, but declined to trace his pedigree beyond himself, further than to say that his parents came from Ohio. His peculiarities of speech conveyed the opinion that he was of Southern origin. "If you want to know about my genealogy," said he, "you must go to the family record, and if you find there anything that you want, *sock it in!*" Now and then he would soften, and tears came to his eyes as the prospect of his ignominious death flashed up vividly in his imagination, or when his wife was mentioned. He continued to assert directly and indirectly that he was not guilty, but declined to give his own theory. He said he intended to die game. He had a statement that he should read himself upon the scaffold if he were able; if he faltered a friend would read it for him. He wept when parting with Mr. Tunnicliff, and told him that he had only been doing his duty, and that he forgave him. He wished his wife to remain all night in his cell, but it was not thought best. A Bible lay untouched all day on the floor in one corner, except when the Baptist clergyman, his spiritual ministrant, read from it to him. His shrift was continued during most of the day and night, it being hoped that a confession might be extracted from him. He made many efforts to pray, but succeeded ill, his amens, like Macbeth's, seeming to stick in his throat.

On Thursday night the most extraordinary exertions were made to induce a confession. Elder Griffith, Baptist, of Galesburg, the Rev. Mr. Linn, Methodist, of Galesburg, and the Rev. Mr. Morgan, Methodist, of Knoxville, were Osborne's spiritual advisers, and urged a confession incessantly. Kretzinger, his counsel, pressed the point with energy, and finally brought the desired acknowledgment, under the stress of Masonry. Up to this time the prisoner had refused to reciprocate any Masonic sign. Osborne's wife, the clergymen, and several others were present when the confession was made. The story was told with great minuteness of detail, and occupied the time from midnight until half-past 3 o'clock in the morning. It is as follows:

I wish to make this as my dying statement, which shall be as true as my speedy death will be certain. I would not have made this statement had it not been for the earnest entreaties of my counsel, Mr. Kretzinger, aided by the powerful earnestness of Elder Griffith, and my desire to meet God in peace. My counsel never knew of my guilt until to-night. The 13th of March, 1873, they defended me, believing me innocent of the crime charged.

Some time in July last a man came to Yates, pretending to sell patent rights of some kind. He made my acquaintance. I referred him to Mathews for a trade. He seemed to know where they lived, and asked me to take a walk. He said he knew I was working for Mr. Mathews. We walked out by the railroad coal-house, and sat down in the shade. He then told me of litigation between Mrs. Mathews' father and others. He talked a while, and then asked me if I would take five hundred or a thousand dollars and put a certain person out of the way. I said "No," and asked him who it was that he meant. He said he wouldn't tell me until I agreed to do it. I thought I would draw him out, and then have him arrested (I would to God I had), but he refused to give any name. I told him I couldn't do it, and got up to go off. He said: "Listen to reason." (Oh, that I had, I wouldn't have been here). He then said: "Would you do it if the amount first named was doubled?" I said—"No." He then offered $5,000, and said he had arranged with another person for less, but he had failed him, and he believed I had the nerve. I asked him who the man was. He said he would tell me if I agreed to it. I then agreed for that amount to kill the person, but did not know who it was. He said "Mrs. Mathews." I started back with horror, and thought I could not do it. He told me she had heard a conversation and was to be a witness for her father, and must be put out of the way. I then asked him who the man was that he first engaged. He said "Joe Denny." I asked if he had told Joe that he was coming to me. He said "No." He agreed to meet me where I desired, and pay the money when the deed was done. I saw him afterwards, a few days before the murder was committed. Denny saw me and told me he knew all about it. I then felt I could not back out. If I did, Denny would do it, and then throw it on me, and then get the money. On the fatal Monday, I went from the depot about 11 a. m. to my house, took a lunch, and left a little after 12 o'clock, and went south to Mrs. Wood's lot, and crossed over. I had no intention then of going to Mathews' house. I went into the corn-field to look for melons. I passed on to the gate, sat on the gate, looked over toward Mathews', and then thought I would walk over. I did not know then positively that Mathews was gone. I did not think of hiding my tracks more than of doing the deed, until I struck the Farmington road. Then I looked up and down and saw no one. I crossed into Mathews' field on to the house. As I went up to the pump, I saw Mrs. Mathews in the door. I was much fatigued. She asked me to come in; that they were all gone, and gave me a bench and asked me to sit down. My heart failed me. It was too warm in the house, as she was washing and had a big fire. I went out and sat by the door. I was sitting there when Knable went by. He could not see me. I went in then and she closed the front door, and shut down the blinds herself. She said she would get me some dinner. It then flashed through my mind that she would go to the cellar and it would be my best chance. J. H. Mathews swore truly when he said there were but one plate, knife and fork on the table. She went into the cellar for butter with a plate and butter-knife. For an excuse I asked her if all the water was out of the cellar. She said yes, but it was muddy. I was then at the cellar door and passed down, remarking I wanted to see it. I went down. We talked a little, and as she stooped down I picked up a brick and struck her on the back of the head. She started to run, and I caught her by the dress and waistband of the drawers. That is the way they were torn. I pulled her back, and struck her again. She fell. I picked up a short board and struck her on the side of the head. She quivered. I thought she was dead. I went up stairs, and, to make a false motion, I rummaged the drawer, and found the money. Then I must take it to prevent the false motive from being discovered. I put a package in each pocket. Then I thought I would go down stairs and see if she was dead. I saw her eyes open and looking at me. I went up and bent over her, and said "Adelia." She raised her eyes. I said "Do you know me?" No reply. I asked again. She said "I do." I asked, "Who am I?" She said "Mr. Osborne," and reached her hand toward me, and said, "Why did you do this?" I dropped her hand, turned away, and then looked at her a moment, but felt it was too late to stop. I would have given worlds to have had her as she was before. I took out my knife and cut her throat. She never moved nor grimaced. I went up stairs and left. I put the money in the Corbin house. I had on a coat, and got one drop of blood on the sleeve and washed it out next day, when on the hunt alone. I did not violate her person, as God is my witness.

Hanna Freed swore truly. She saw me from the north door of Bierd's house, and I saw her there. That knife I used I threw through the hedge running east and west between Enoch's farm and Sargeant's pasture, towards the east end of the hedge. The knife found was not mine; I never saw it to the best of my knowledge.

I have now finished. My time is nearly up. I have fearfully wronged the Mathews family. I ask them to forgive me, as I feel that God has. I have stated the truth and might refer to some of the evidence on the trial, but the time is short. In a few moments I shall be in eternity, and God witnesses the truth of this statement.

Mr. Kretzinger has written this statement this 14th day of March, 1873, at 15 minutes before 12 o'clock, at my earnest request. I wanted him to write it as I stated it to him last, before Elder Griffith, again to my counsel and the officers of the court and ministers of God. I bid you all a last eternal farewell, and may God receive my spirit. I bear no malice toward any.

(Signed) JOHN MARION OSBORNE.

Attesting witnesses, M. D. Cooke and J. J. Tunnicliff.

At 4 o'clock the prisoner was taken from the calaboose in a carriage to Knoxville, where he arrived about 5. His manner was in singular contrast to the contrition which he showed in his cell. Before starting he talked and laughed incessantly. His conversation was about the deeds of concupiscence of which he had been guilty, and, as the carriages passed on, he pointed out the various places where the acts had been accomplished. The cell assigned him on his arrival was an upper corner room, with grated windows looking over the inclosure where the scaffold stood. The rope was in place, and hung a dark line between him and the sky. He glanced up at it, and suggested that he needed no such reminder of his coming doom. It was removed, and not replaced until a short time before the execution occurred. He breakfasted about 9 o'clock upon oysters, that had been provided at his request, showing his usual hearty appetite. He was a little pale, but rather from external excitement and loss of sleep than because he feared the horrible death that was impending. Some one asked him how he had slept and what he thought of his condition. He replied, "I only slept half an hour. If you had seen how I disposed of that dish of oysters you wouldn't have thought that anything troubled me much." He was shaved by the village barber, and afterwards dressed in a neat suit of black cassimere and a white shirt, provided for him by the Sheriff. It was remarked that he looked handsome, with his regular features, fine gray eyes, and fine complexion, his good looks being enhanced by a slight paleness. He seemed like anything but a coarse, brutal murderer. Now and then, however, a wicked light flashed in his eyes, that seemed to indicate the strange possibilities of crime. Several reporters entered the cell after he was bathed and dressed. His face assumed a paler tint, and he looked viciously at one who had worried him, as he expressed it, by calling upon him several times in his cell at Galesburg the day before, but no word of approbrium escaped him.

Admission to the jail was not easy. The door was guarded securely by the under county officials, who seemed to have been reduced to a state of the most abject discipline and the most rigid obedience to orders. It is believed that all got in at last who were entitled to admission. The jail is a two-story building, the lower part stone, and the upper part brick, as large as such structures generally are in the midland counties of the State. The jail-yard is at the east and north of the building, surrounded by an old board fence; a portion of the yard, 15 feet wide by 20 in length, had been enclosed with a fence of heavy boards eighteen feet high. The scaffold stood in an angle formed by the main body of the building, and an L used as a residence. It was of the style familiar to all either through personal observation or engravings. It consists of a cross beam about 16 feet from the ground at right angles to the wall, and a platform at half the elevation. The drop was at the end, next the wall. It was sprung by a cord passing under the scaffold, and connected with a handle half way up the opposite post. The rope was a strong three-quarter inch hempen one, with a nicely adjusted noose, well soaped to destroy the friction. The condemned was expected to drop between five and six feet. Ingress to this was obtained through the pantry window of the jail. The yard, the scaffold, and all appurtenances were inspected curiously by all those admitted during the forenoon, especially by the journalists, few of whom had ever witnessed so fearful a tragedy.

The town was filled with people by 10 o'clock. They came from all directions, by wagon and by rail, but especially from Yates City, where the terrible deed had been committed. Only the windows of Osborne's cell were visible above the inclosure. These were the centre of observation. The fear of a riot seemed not likely to be realized. The crowd gathered upon the fences of the jail yard, which occasionally cracked under their weight, but beyond the frequent jocular cries of "Bring him out; bring him out and hang him; hang him," there were no suggestions of violence. A guard of twenty men belonging to Capt. Lart's Company guarded the inclosure on the outside, and prevented close intrusion.

The hour of execution was fixed between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. The time dragged heavily to the reporters. Between 12 and 2 it was known that Osborne's confession was assuming definite shape, but beyond this little that passed within his cell was told without. The prisoner desired to see Mathews, the husband of the murdered woman, but an interview was not granted. W. W. Mathews, however, went into the cell, and the confessions were read in his hearing, Osborne, meanwhile, holding his hand, and looking piteously in his face. The reporters, and many of the invited witnesses, gathered in the inclosure soon after 12 o'clock, in order to secure reserved standing room. The minutes passed still more wearily until 1. The prisoner was listening to the last words of counsel and hearing the final prayers of his clerical attendants. The crowd grew violent without the walls. Those in the inclosure smoked, chatted, walked listlessly about, and made ghastly sport of the proceedings. The solid men of Knox County, of whom there were many present, pulled gold repeaters from their pockets, and looked anxiously to see the time. The reporters drew silver chronometers, and went through the same operation.

It was a little past 1 o'clock when the prisoner, the officers, and the clergymen appeared upon the scene. As Osborne came out, he approached John A. Mathews, who was standing near the gallows, and asked forgiveness, which was granted. He ascended the steps of the scaffold, leaning upon the arm of Kretzinger. He was pale, but moved without a tremor. Sheriff Berggren, of Knox County, Deputy-Sheriff Patton, and City Marshal Blood, of Galesburg, ascended the steps behind him, with the three clergymen whose names have been given. Osborne sat down between Elder Griffith and Kretzinger, with his arm affectionately about the former, and holding the hand of the latter. When they were all seated, Elder Gilbert rose, with a paper in his hand, and stated that it was the confession of Osborne that he had murdered Mrs. Mathews, and that it was too long to be read at that time. Turning it the condemned, he said, "I wish to ask you, John Marion Osborne, if the paper which I hold in my hand, in which you have made a confession of having killed Mrs. Mathews, is your last final and truthful statement?"

Osborne replied firmly, but in a low voice, "It is."

Another minute elapsed. The spectators to the number of fifty, not including the reporters, stood back, forming a semi-circle about the scaffold. The Sheriff read the order for the execution. The prisoner did not move a muscle. It even seemed as if some of the color was returning to his blanched face. He looked steadily forward at the blank wall in front of him, and never once up at the oblong of grey sky above his head. He was asked to signify when he was ready. He waited a few seconds, then rose up quickly and stepped on the drop, still holding Kretzinger's hand. Bending forward, he kissed Kretzinger on the cheek, and sent a message to certain officials. The Sheriff put his arms about his neck, kissed him, and asked his forgiveness. The doomed man almost smiled when the black cap was adjusted.

A moment more the handle was touched, and he fell his length, his head just appearing above the edge of the platform. For the first few moments there was no motion of the body, although the neck did not seem to be broken. In about thirty seconds there was a violent struggle of the legs and arms. The legs moved up and down like the legs of a swimmer. The hands clutched nervously at the air. The spectacle was the most horrible. In about a minute, the spasmodic motion ceased; the pulse began slowly to fail; the spectators crowded about the body, watching morbidly the signs of dissolution. In eight minutes and a half, Dr. Hamilton, the attendant physician, announced that the pulse had ceased to move; twenty minutes later the body was cut down, placed in a coffin, and exposed to the view of the crowd. Later in the day, the body was taken to Galesburg and interred under the direction of the Baptists, of which Osborne's wife was a member.

The confession was afterwards given to the reporters, together with the statement made by Osborne denying the crime. The first enunciation was of little consequence after the confession was made. It gave a few particulars of Osborne's early life; stated that he had been in the Iowa Penitentiary, and implicated Mrs. Mathews slightly in a correspondence with a man named Charlie Morrison. The confession is not satisfactory in all details, and will excite criticism.

The Sheriffs of Peoria, Knox, Bureau, and Fulton Counties were all present, a rather remarkable exhibition of county executioners. Few executions have ever occurred where the extreme penalty of the law has been universally thought to have been so justly merited. The number of persons in the town may be honestly estimated at 5,000.

WRIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—John A. Wright was hanged to-day at Yuba City, for the murder of Edward Faust.

DECAYED BEEF.

The officers of the Humane Society at the Stock Yards yesterday arrested James Jackson, a commission merchant, for cruelly leaving a bullock on the platform, where he had been drawn in a dying condition from the cars. The animal had lain on his side, entirely unprotected and uncared-for, for twenty-two hours. He was swollen in a fearful manner, as testified to by the man who bought him, and had him butchered. Somebody in our city had a choice roast from this partly-decayed beef. Jackson was fined by Judge Haines $10 and costs. As the Society have no authority to kill these disabled animals, it is determined to prosecute in every instence where they are not immediately disposed of.

Fine Furniture at Auction.

Wm. A. Butters & Co. will offer at their sale to-day the largest assortment of fine furniture, carpets, mirrors and household goods offered this season. Parties in want of such should not fail to attend.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property at Various Places.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., March 14.—The loss, by the fire of last night, is not quite so large as at first reported, and, it is thought, will not much exceed $50,000. The insurance is divided among the following companies: Farmers, Merchants, & Manufacturers', of Ohio, $1,300; Continental, of New York, $4,000; Home, of Columbus, O., $4,000; State, of Parkersburg, $6,000. The following companies, of Wheeling, W. Va., sustain losses, as follows: Ætna, $1,500; Citizens, $1,500; Franklin Fire & Marine, and German, $2,000 each. Total, $24,300.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 14.—A fire at Wellsburg, in this State, last night, destroyed the furniture store of J. D. Lloyd, the saloon and dwelling of Conrad Feterer, and badly damaged the Court-House and the residence of Joseph Applegate. The origin of the fire is unknown.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—A fire at 1 o'clock this morning injured H. C. Stewart & Co.'s furniture manufactory on Race street to the extent of $8,000 or $10,000; fully covered by insurance.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, March 14.—A fire started last night, at half-past 10 o'clock, in W. C. Luse's merchant-tailoring establishment, and destroyed the building and stock. The insurance is $10,500. No goods were saved. The houses of Glenn and Pryce, hardware; M. Bloom, clothing; L. E. Lyon, hats and caps; and Dilley, milliner stock, were all badly damaged by the removal of their goods, but were all insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Several frame business houses at Savannah, Mo., were burned on Wednesday night. The loss is not reported.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—The fire at Spring Valley, Ohio, last night, destroyed Barret & Wilton's pork house, which contained about 7,000 pieces of bulk sides and 200 tierces of lard. No estimate of the loss has yet been made, but it was insured for $35,000, $22,000 of which was in Eastern companies.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—The British ship John Parker, hence on Friday next for Liverpool, with 3,513 bales of cotton, 6,000 staves, and 2,000 sacks of oil-cake, took fire this morning, was scuttled, and sank on the flats at Southwest Pass.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Early yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the office of the United States Collector of Internal Revenue of Kansas City; and at the same time the Union German Savings Bank, occupying the front part of the same building, was found to be on fire. Both fires were speedily extinguished. In the Collector's office the books and papers and from $25,000 to $50,000 worth of stamps were so badly damaged as to be valueless. In the bank, the vault was found open and robbed, and the papers in the vault burning. About $7,000 were taken from the bank. The vault lock was a combination one, and had been unlocked, and not broken open. It is expected some startling revelations will be made in connection with these fires.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 14.—A fire at Cedar Falls, Ia., last night, destroyed an empty dwelling house, owned by J. M. Benjamin. Loss, $3,000; insurance unknown. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Lightning struck a telegraph pole at Charles City, Ia., this morning, burned the instruments in the telegraph office, and killed a horse that was hitched to the pole.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 14.—A fire this evening destroyed three frame dwellings, insured for $8,000 in the Aurora, of Cincinnati; $1,400 in the Farmers', Merchants' & Manufacturers, of Hamilton, O.; $200 in the German, of Erie, and $4,500 in the German, of Columbus, O. Total loss about $3,000.

IOWA.

An Oil Sensation Near Saylorville.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, March 14.—The oil well near Saylorville was opened to-day, and an auger inserted in the old cavity. After boring a little, the augur dropped between six and seven feet, thus developing a vacuum of that depth. An inch-pipe was then inserted in the cavity, and a moment after water and oil issued from the upper end of the pipe with such force as to throw it twenty feet in the air above the mouth of the shaft. A tank is being built, and more pipe will be added to carry the oil and water to the tank. Then the practical test of oil will be made. When re-opened to-day the gas made fully as loud a noise as when first opened, and was plainly heard half mile distant, and the ground shook and trembled for some rods about the well. The well is exciting great interest in this part of the State, and hundreds visit it daily. The bottom of the shaft is 150 feet below the prairie, and fifteen feet below the bottom of the DesMoines River.

AVENGED.

"Heaven Hath No Rage Like Love to Hatred Turned, Nor Hell a Fury Like a Woman Scorned."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTREVILLE, O., March 14.—John Kelsey, a young man of this place, was last evening shot by a young lady named Ella Benham. It appears they were lovers, and Kelsey had proven false to her, and was paying his attentions to another lady. He is in a dangerous condition, and, it is feared, will not recover. Both parties are of good family. The young lady gave herself up to the authorities.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The situation in Wall street was unmarked by any important feature. Gold and exchange were alternately weak and strong, and stocks irregular and dull.

Money was close at 1-64@1-32 for call loans, closing at 6 per cent. The outstanding legal tenders are stated at $357,332,000.

Sterling, 107⅞@107⅝.

Gold was active; opened at 115, declined to 114¾, recovered to 115, and closed at 115@115⅛. Loans, 3 per cent to 1-32 for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings, $53,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $64,800.

Governments were dull and weak, with a decline in 6s of '81.

Tennessee 6s were higher. Other State bonds ruled dull.

Railroad mortgages steady.

Stocks were quiet, except a few shares, and prices irregular. Pacific Mail was active. It is believed Gould and Stockwell are playing with it to induce a "short" interest as a basis for a strong turn upwards. The price rose from 56⅝@57⅝, and closed at 56¾. Lake Shore was specially weak, dropping from 96 to 95, buyers having discovered they were putting up the price too rapidly. Western Union was advanced from 85⅞ to 87¾ by the Gould clique, but reacted to 86¾. Erie rose from 65¼ to 66, in sympathy with London, for which account considerable purchases were made. St. Paul rose ¾, but lost most of the advance. The market finally closed steady under the report of the nomination of Richardson as Secretary of the Treasury.

Sterling, 107¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118¾	Coupons, '67	116¾
5-20s of '62	115¾	Coupons, '68	116
Coupons, '64	115¾	10-40s	110¾
Coupons, '65	116¾	Currency 6s	113¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	114¾	New 5s	113

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¾	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	86¾	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	86¾	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	51		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St. Paul pfd	75¾
W. U. Tel	86¾	Wabash	73¾
Quicksilver	40	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	82	Terre Haute	15
American Express	68¾	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	74¾	Chicago & Alton	110
Pacific Mail	56¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
New York Central	105¾	Ohio & Mississippi	45¾
Erie	65¾	C., C. & C.	88
Erie pfd	74	C., B. & Q.	112
Harlem	136¾	Lake Shore	95¾
Harlem pfd	135	Indiana Central	41
Michigan Central	106¾	Illinois Central	120
Pittsburgh	89	Union Pacific stocks	34¾
Northwestern	81	Union Pacific bonds	86
Northwestern pfd	89¾	Central Pacific bonds	103¾
Rock Island	114¾	Del. Lack. & Western	101¾
N. J. Central	103¾	B. H. & Erie	6¾
St. Paul	55¾		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s 6d@29s. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 3d@12s 2d; white, 11s 8d@12s; club, 12s 4d@12s 6d. Corn, 27s@27s 3d. Pork, 57s. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull and lower. Flour, 28s 6d. White wheat, 11s 7d@11s 10d; club, 12s 3d@12s 4d. Corn, 26s 9d@27s. Lard, 38s 9d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—5 p. m.—Spring wheat, 11s 2d@12s 2d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, March 14.—Consols for money, 92⅞@92⅞; account, 92¾@92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 93⅞; do of '67, 93⅞; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 90⅞; Erie, 53⅞.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £35,000.

Tallow, 44s 3d.

PARIS, March 14.—Rentes, 56f 75c.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 4,333,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 9⅜d; Orleans, 9⅝d; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000; speculation and export, 10,000. Sales for week 73,000, export 7,000; speculation 5,000. Stock 632,000; American 309,000. Receipts 110,000; American 81,000. Actual export 6,000. Stock afloat 518,000; American 253,000.

Breadstuffs—California white wheat average quality 11s 7d@11s 10d; club, 12s 3d@12s 4d; red spring, 11s 2d @12s 3d; red winter, 12s 2d. Flour, 28s 6d. Corn, 26s 9d@27s.

Provisions—Lard, 38s 9d; cheese, 72s. Cumberlands, 36s 6d; short ribs, 38s 6d.

Receipts of corn for the past three days, 32,000 quarters, of which 20,000 quarters were American; receipts of wheat for the same time, 18,000 quarters; American, 17,000.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14.—BEEVES—The market so far this week has been quiet, with a falling off in prices of from ¼c to ⅜c per lb on all grades. There has been the usual attendance of New York and Brighton dealers, but they have purchased but few cattle, and those principally of common grade. Rosenthal has 95 Illinois steers, which may be said to be the best in market, but he failed to obtain the price asked for them, 7⅜c per lb. The quality of the offerings is scarcely as good as last week, but it is asserted that the best cattle are yet to arrive. The feeling, however, is unsettled, and the market closed anything but firm. The receipts are less than last week, and it is barely possible holders may yet realize last week's figures.

MILCH COWS—Are in light request and demand, but prices have improved $5.00 a head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply this week is considerable over that of last week, but very little business is doing. There is a fair attendance of Eastern buyers, but they say prices are ¼c per lb too high for them to make a profit on purchases. They, therefore, preferred to wait until to-morrow, in the hope dealers will give way, which is not at all improbable.

HOGS—Receipts are heavy, but no sales have been effected here, as all received were billed through to eastern and southern markets.

HORSES—Market firm, with good demand and supply. The prices ranged as follows: Drivers, from $200 to $350; workers, common, from $175 to $225; do heavy, $225; roadsters, $300 to $375.

WORKING OXEN—There were some working oxen in market to-day, but little business was done in this branch.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 14.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 340; total for the week, 6,783, or 399 cars, against 299 cars last week. Market very slow at about yesterday's prices. About 500 was disposed of. Sales: 27 Illinois steers, averaging 1,118 to 1,260 lbs, $5.50@6.12½; 18 Michigan steers, av 1,075 lbs, $5.25; 17 Missouri steers, av 1,194 lbs, $5.75; 14 Missouri oxen, av 1,426 lbs, $5.00; 20 Indiana steers, av 1,058 lbs, $5.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, to-day, 3,200; total for the week, 16,200, against 6,800 last week. Market closed heavy at ¼c decline on last week's prices. Western sheep, $4.50@5.50; choice lots a shade higher. No Canada stock arriving. Sales: 893 Michigan sheep, av 88 to 92 lbs, $5.00@5.75; 191 Indiana sheep, av 80 lbs, $5.10; 405 Ohio sheep, av 75 lbs, $4.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 5,000; total for the week, 19,200, against 20,700 last week. Market slow, at a slight advance on yesterday's prices. Most of the animals through consignments. Sales in small lots of Illinois and Ohio hogs, 200 to 250 lbs, at $5.37½@5.55.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 14.—There was an improved feeling in trade to-day, with a more active movement in all branches. Bleached shirtings and wide sheetings are very brisk and well sold up. Utica nonpareil shirting is up to 20c, and sold ahead. Denims are brisk in first hands, and there is large home and export demand for them. Ticks and stripes are fairly active. White ground prints are more wanted, and "polka spots" are having a run. Woolens quiet. Foreign goods are quiet, especially dress fabrics, black mohair lustres, and light makes of woolens. Shawls are very quiet.

Pittsburgh Live-Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, March 14.—CATTLE—Market dull; arrivals heavy; best, $6.00@6.50; stockers, $3.00@4.00; common, $4.50@4.75.

SHEEP—Market very dull; arrivals heavy; best, $6.00@6.50; medium, $5.00@5.50; common, $4.00@4.50.

HOGS—Market firm; arrivals light; Philadelphia, $6.00@6.15; Yorkers, $5.25@5.30.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, March 14.—Crude petroleum dull and lower and drooping; pipe lines, $1.90; f. o. b., $2.00. Refined, 14¾c, spot.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 13.—COTTON—Lower; middling upland, 19⅝c, but in moderate export demand.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.75; common to good extra, $6.90@7.50; good to choice, $7.55@8.35; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour and cornmeal, quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower freight room scarce and wanted: limited export and milling demand. Winter wheat unsettled; receipts 12,000 bu; prime No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.65; inferior spring $1.50@1.53; winter red Western quoted $1.79@1.90; amber, $1.80@1.90. Rye unchanged. Barley steady; Western $1.10. Malt unchanged. Corn dull; and heavy; receipts 8,000 bu; new mixed Western 65@66c; old, in store, 63½c; new white 70c; yellow 65½@66½c. Oats dull and unchanged; receipts 24,000 bu; old mixed, in store, 51½c; new 47@50c.

CLOVER SEED—8½@8¾c; timothy $3.75@4.00.

EGGS—In good demand, at 24½c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 18@20c. Sugar fairly active; good refining, 8⅜c. Rice steady, at 8½@8¾c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8⅜@8¾c; refined, 19c.

TURPENTINE—Dull, at 62c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm; mess, $16.00; prime mess, $14.75@15.25. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, 6½c; March and April, 6⅞c; middles weak. long and short clear, 8@8⅜c; long clear, 8⅜c. Lard steady; Western steam, 8⅝c; kettle, 8¾@8 11-16c.

BUTTER—Active and firm; Western, 18@22c.

CHEESE—Quiet and steady.

WHISKY—Firmer, at 91½@92c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at $7.75@8.00. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 39c. Rye quiet at 80c. Oats and barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork. $15.25 for spot; $15.50 buyer March. Lard weak; steam, 7⅞c; kettle, 8⅛c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 5¼@5⅜c; generally held at 5⅜c; clear rib, 7⅛@7⅜c; clear, 7⅜@7⅝c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 6⅛@6⅜c; clear rib, 8⅛c; clear, 8⅜@9c.

WHISKY—Steady at 86c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.27⅛; No. 2, 1.20⅛. Oats steady; No. 2 6c. Corn firm; No. 2, 61⅛c. Rye, steady; No. 1, 66c. Barley firm; No. 2, 74c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., March 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull and nominal; held at $1.65@1.70. Corn dull and and inactive; held at 45@46c. Oats, No. 1, 40c.

PETROLEUM—Refined firm, but unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; extra, $1.92½@1.93c; No. 1, $1.85½c; amber, $1.66. Corn steady at Oats 35½c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.15@2.50.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 white Wabash, $2.05; amber Michigan, $1.65; spot, $1.66¼ April; No. 1 red, $1.68; No. 2 do, $1.65; No. 3, $1.55; rejected, $1.38. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, spot, 39c; seller April, 40c; low mixed, 38½c; white, 40c; no grade, 37½@37¾c. Oats steady; No. 1, 37c; No. 2, 33½c; Michigan, 34½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn 5,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sample lots lots No. 2 spring, $1.22; do soft, $1.30; No. 3 fall, $1.70; No. 2 do, $1.85. Corn firmer; No. 2, 32@32½c, on east track; 35c in elevator. Oats quiet; No. 2, 26@26½c on east track; 27@27½c elevator. Barley—Only sample lots on market. Rye nominal.

WHISKY—Quiet; 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and firm; $16.00 for spot. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 5⅜c; clear rib, 7⅛c, spot; clear rib, up-country, for April, 7⅛c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 6⅜c; clear rib, 8⅛c; clear, 8⅜c. Sugar-cured hams, 15c. Lard quiet; kettle, up-country, 9c.

HOGS—Firm; $4.50@5.00.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; treble X, $8.37½; family, $9.40@10.50. Corn easier; mixed, 69c; white and yellow, 70. Oats dull at 45c.

BRAN—Lower; $1.00.

HAY—Demand moderate; prime, $28.00; choice, $29.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $17.25; dry salted meats dull at 6¾, 7¾, 7⅞, and 8⅛c. Bacon dull at 9⅛, 9⅜, and 10⅛c. Lard quiet at 8⅞ and 9⅜@10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; good fair, 8⅜c; fully fair, 9c. Molasses and coffee unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet; good ordinary, 16⅛c low middling, 17⅞c; middling, 19⅛c; middling Orleans, 19⅜c. Receipts, 14,096 bales. Exports, continent, 2,724. Stock, 203,593. Week's sales, 30,000. Receipts net, 41,289; gross, 402,773. Exports continent, 23,845; coastwise, 5,655; Great Britain, 28,521.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand, and easier; sales 1 car Duluth at 68c. Corn dull; sales 6 cars on track at 51c. Oats and rye neglected. Barley quiet.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat steady for prime; other grades neglected; red, $1.95@1.97; white, $2.30. Rye unchanged. Corn more active; yellow, 59½@60c. Oats in better demand; white, 49@50c; mixed, 47@47½c.

PROVISIONS—In good demand, at full prices. Lard, 8¾@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13⅛c; refined, 18⅛c.

WHISKY—Steady at 90½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; prices favor buyers. Corn dull; mixed Western at 59c. Wheat dull. Oats dull; mixed Western, 46@47c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Strong; pork, $16.25. Bulk shoulders, 6c; sides, 7⅜c; clear rib, 8c. Sugar-cured hams, 13@15c. Lard at 8½c.

WHISKY—90c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 14.—Wheat quiet and firm. Corn dull at 60c. Barley unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—TOBACCO—Active. Sales: 235 hds.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $15.75@16.00. Bacon firm; shoulders, 6⅛@6⅜c; clear rib, 8⅜@8c; clear, 9⅛@@9½c; plain ham, 12½c; sugar-cured, 13@13½c, all packed. Bulk meats in fair demand, firm, and unchanged. Lard steady and in fair demand; prime steam, 8@8⅛c.

WHISKY—Held at 86c.

MARRIAGES.

BECHEL—HAINSWORTH—At Christ Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, by Rev. Mr. Gray, W. F. Bechel, of Kansas City, Mo., and Miss Lucy A. Hainsworth. No cards.

DEATHS.

KEEGAN—March 13, 1873, at 234 West Taylor street, Adaline Fortier, wife of George Keegan, aged 27 years. Funeral in carriages to Calvary Cemetery, from her late residence, at 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday.

☞ Buffalo, Albany, and New York papers please copy.

JAQUES—In this city, March 13, Joseph Wm. H., only son of William and Hannah Jaques, aged 4 months. Funeral at 11:15 a. m., on Saturday, the 15th inst., from 49 Pearce street. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SANDERS—At 578 State street, Mrs. J. Sanders, wife of John Sanders, plumber. Funeral to Calvary Cemetery, in carriages, at 10:30 a. m., Sunday.

STEVENSON—March 14, of pneumonia, Anne Maria Louise Stevenson, mother of N. T. C. and A. F. Stevenson. Funeral on Sunday, at 2 o'clock p. m., from 112 North Clark street.

LIMBERG—Caroline Limberg, wife of A. Limberg, aged 41 years and 2 months. Funeral on Sunday, March 16, at 2 p. m., from her late residence, 215 West Taylor street.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

The Consignees say, "Sell our stock of fine furniture at auction, that we manufactured for your private salesroom."

Household Goods of Every Description,

Office-Desks, Show-Cases, French and German Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Wardrobes, Sewing-Machines, English W. G. Crockery and Rockingham Ware, 100 pairs English Bowls and Ewers, 100 cases of Sun-Burner Chimneys, 30 rolls of Wove Carpet, to close.

Open Buggies and Express Wagons at 10 o'clock. Piano Fortes. Sale on three floors.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 15, AT 9½ A. M.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions,

PIECE GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, &C.

Invoice of Black and Colored Silk Ribbons.
Invoice of Fine Pillow-Case Linen.
Invoice of Russia-Crush.
Invoice of Men's, Women's, Misses', and Children's Mixed, Ribbed, and Balmoral House, at half-past 9 a. m., TUESDAY, March 18.

Special Offering

At 11 a. m., of 75 Rolls Venetian, Rag, and Ingrain Carpetings, by the piece, only to the Trade.

We have made large advances to Carpet Manufacturers, and the goods must be closed out at once. These Sales will be continued from time to time, as the goods arrive, and all offerings will be sold.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

800 CASES

In Samples and Duplicates of

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND SLIPPERS,

are up for sale at auction by catalogue, on Wednesday, March 19, at 9½ a. m., to meet the assertions of parties who say that these goods are of inferior make and seconds. Any responsible country merchant can have his purchases shipped home, and remit when examined and found as we claim, equal to any jobber's stock in this city.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

General Auctioneers and Commission Merchants; hold regular sales every TUESDAY of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Notions, &c.

ON WEDNESDAY,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ON SATURDAY,

Furniture, Household Goods, Crockery, &c. Outside sales of all kinds attended to, and a specialty made of sales of furniture at private residences. Sales cashed in three days, and cash advances made.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
Trustees.

Chicago, March 12, 1873.
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room 24, No. 173 La-Salle-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

For account of whom it may concern. A lot of Elegant Oil Paintings and Chromos, At auction, this morning at 11 o'clock.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

This morning, at 9½ o'clock. Elegant parlor and chamber sets, mirrors, glass ware, show-cases, plated ware, spring beds, mattresses, etc.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South-Canal-st.

Twenty Second-hand Sewing Machines,

In perfect running order, at auction, this morning at 10 o'clock.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

30,000 PRIME CIGARS,

nicely put up,

At Auction this Morning at 10 o'clock.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF

Fine Furniture, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Mirrors, Pianos, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, March 15, at 9 1-2 a. m.

At Salesroom 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,

Consisting of Plush, Hair Cloth, Rep, and Terry Parlor Suits, Walnut and Oak Marble-Top Chamber Suites, Marble-Top Tables, Bureaus, Washstands, and Hall Trees, Carved Walnut Steads, Velvet, Brussels, and Wool Carpets, Lounges, Ottomans, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Lace Curtains, French Plate Mirrors, Chinaware, Glassware, Bedding, Table Cutlery, Steel Engravings, &c. Also, at 11 o'clock, THREE PIANO-FORTES.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HAVENS & CO.,

Will sell at 63 South Canal-st., Saturday, March 15, at 10 a. m., the

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS OF TWO FAMILIES

DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING.

Also, an 8,000 lb. PLATFORM SCALE.
Also, a lot of NEW FURNITURE, DESKS, SAFE, HARNESS, CHROMOS, ETC.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Horse, Top Buggy, and Harness at Auction,

This SATURDAY MORNING, March 15, at 12 o'clock a. m., on southwest corner South Water and Franklin-sts. JAS. GEARY & CO., Auctioneers. D. LONG, Salesman.

Advertisements Received too Late for Classification.

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS IN THE MILLINERY and dressmaking business for sale. Very desirable opening to one thoroughly skilled. The stock is small and well assorted. Occupied by us for eight years. Death in the family the reason for selling. Correspondence solicited. Address W and S, Box 155, Shelbyville, Tenn.

VOLUME 2[illegible]

LIFE INSURANC[illegible]

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANN[illegible]

OF TH[illegible]

MUTUAL B[illegible]

Life Insuranc[illegible]

OF NEWAR[illegible]

ORGANIZED [illegible]

CHARTER PE[illegible]

Balance as per Statement, January 1, 1872 ....
Received for Premiums during the year 1872 .... $5,344,168[illegible]
Received for Interest during the year 1872 .... 1,524,116[illegible]
Received for Annuities during the year 1872 .... 770[illegible]
Total Receipts for 1872 .... $6,869,055[illegible]
Paid Claims by Death .... $1,911,444[illegible]
Paid Endowments .... 40,301[illegible]
Paid Surrendered Policies .... 286,024[illegible]
Paid Advertising and Printing .... 64,004[illegible]
Paid Contingent Expenses .... 85,845[illegible]
Paid Postage and Exchange .... 11,081[illegible]
Paid Taxes and Internal Revenue .... 84,644[illegible]
Paid Commissions to Agents .... 406,942[illegible]
Paid Physicians' Fees .... 20,882[illegible]
Paid Annuities .... 1,465[illegible]
Paid Return Premiums .... 1,660,426[illegible]
$4,573,063[illegible]

ASSETS.
Cash on hand .... $ 503,717[illegible]
Real Estate 149,062
United States Securities 1,551,500
State, City, and County Bonds .... 6,135,800[illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages .... 10,224,302[illegible]
Loans on Policies in force .... 6,852,970[illegible]
Loans on Scrip .... 1,455[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of transmission .... 118,978[illegible]
Interest due and accrued .... $ 534,681[illegible]
Premiums due, not yet received, on issues principally of November and December .... 438,681[illegible]
Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1873 ....
No of Policies in force ....
Insured thereby ....
Reserve liability thereon ....

Summary of Business since Its Orga[illegible]
Premiums received from May 1, 18[illegible] to January 1, 1873 ....
Interest received from May 1, 1[illegible] to January 1, 1873 ....
Total Receipts ....
Paid for Losses and Endowments .... $13,230,439[illegible]
Paid for Dividends or Return Premiums .... 12,973,843[illegible]
Paid for Surrendered Policies .... 2,630,044[illegible]
Paid for Management, Commissions, Taxes, &c .... 6,113,233[illegible]
Total paid ....
Total Assets of the Company, Jan[illegible] 1, 1873 ....
Add assets accrued ....
Total assets ....

Of the entire receipts the[illegible] 42.22 per cent as a reinsura[illegible] plus.
47.67 per cent has been re[illegible] or their families, for losses, and surrendered policies.
Only 10.11 per cent has b[illegible] taxes, commissions, and all [illegible] agement.
These results are more fa[illegible] sured than those presented b[illegible] pany in the world.

LEWIS C. GROV[illegible]
H. N. CONGAR, [illegible]
EDWARD A. STRONG, [illegible]
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, [illegible]

WILLIAM CHARLES[illegible]
No. 62 South C[illegible]
CHICAGO, IL[illegible]
After May 1, N. W. cor. LaSalle[illegible]

DRESS GOO[illegible]

MANDEL [illegible]
BROT[illegible]
STATE AND HAR[illegible]
AND
Michigan-av. and Twen[illegible]

Are daily receiving, for sp[illegible] attractions in Black, Plai[illegible] Striped Silks, in new styles a[illegible] gant lines of Dress Goods, [illegible] and Figured, in all the new s[illegible] Irish and French Poplins, [illegible] Silks at 45 cents. Japanes[illegible] cents. French and Englis[illegible] brics, and Percales, in pla[illegible] Polka dots. Very handsome[illegible] new style. Some special bar[illegible] Embroideries, Rufflings, &c., [illegible] sortment in Linens. Napk[illegible] Doylies, Towels, Crashes, [illegible] Quilts, &c. A large lot of N[illegible] Curtains, very low. Kid G[illegible] dre's, Couvoisier's, all size[illegible] Hosiery, Ladies' and Gen[illegible] Goods, &c., &c., all at very lo[illegible]

25,000 YA[illegible]
Hamburg
Embro[illegible]
AT HALF PRI[illegible]
We have just received, and wi[illegible] March 17, an importation of over
1,000 Piec[illegible]
Hamburg Edgings and[illegible]
The assortment comprises an end[illegible] terns, and will be found the cheapest[illegible] ity.

MANNHEIMER[illegible]
224 and 226 West M[illegible]

IRON FOUND[illegible]
SCHILLO, COSSMAN[illegible]
IRON FOUN[illegible]
87 TO 95 WEST [illegible]
Furnish HEAVY and LIG[illegible] and MACHINERY CASTIN[illegible] tice. Call for estimates. Coal Hole Covers & Baker [illegible]

HOME BIT[illegible]
Best Tonic in the [illegible]